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ZURICH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1985

Algeria	400 Dn.	Israel	15,170,000	Norway	7,200 Nkr.
Austria	20 S.	Ivory Coast	1,200 Le	Portugal	70 Esc.
Bahrain	6,620 Dn.	Jordan	450 Fils	Russia	100 Rub.
Bulgaria	45 L.	Korea	30,000	Singapore	100 N.
Canada	5 S.	Kuwait	500 Frs	South Africa	600 C.
Cyprus	100 D.	Liberia	12,000	Spain	110 Pes.
Danmark	200 D.	Libya	1,000	Sweden	7,300 Skr.
Egypt	110 P.	Morocco	45 L.	Switzerland	2,300 Fr.
Finland	720 FIM	Norway	105 Esc.	Turkey	1,400 TL
France	700 F.	Poland	35 Zlote	U.S.A.	450 D.
Germany	2,500 P.	Portugal	100 Esc.	U.S.S.R.	100 R.
Greece	20 P.	Yugoslavia	1,50 Dr.	U.S.S.R.	100 R.
Great Britain	20 P.	Zaire	1,50 Dls.	U.S.A.	100 D.
Iceland	100 Dr.	Zimbabwe	1,200 D.	U.S.S.R.	100 R.
Iraq	115 Dls.	Nigeria	170 K.	Yugoslavia	200 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Bonn Seeks Talk With Counterspy



Kohl Minister Urged to Quit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BONN — West German officials asked East Germany on Monday for permission to contact Hans Joachim Tiedje, the top counterspy official who defected last week, to determine if he left because of personal problems or political reasons.

A government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said the authorities hoped to convince Mr. Tiedje to return to the West.

Mr. Ost refused further comment on the talks, and said he knew nothing about reports that Mr. Tiedje had refused to meet with West German diplomats.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, meanwhile, met with cabinet ministers and party leaders on the growing espionage scandal, as pressure grew for the resignations of those with most direct responsibility.

Mr. Kohl met for four hours with leaders of his Christian Democratic Party, then with Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann for a briefing on the affair.

Mr. Zimmermann is one of those facing pressure to resign.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, the leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, said Monday that Mr. Zimmermann bore "political responsibility for the greatest endangering of security in the Federal Republic's history."

Mr. Ost, the chancellor's spokesman, said that after a cabinet meeting Tuesday Mr. Kohl would have a second briefing on the affair, then would draw the appropriate "personnel consequences." That appeared to be a reference to an anticipated shake-up in the intelligence establishment.

Government officials said Mr. Kohl had also conferred Sunday with Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian premier and leader of the Christian Social Union. They met in France, when Mr. Kohl had met the French president, François Mitterrand.

That meeting came the same day that the government announced the arrest on spying charges of Margarete Hoke, a secretary in the West German president's office who had access to sensitive materials.

Counterintelligence agents are watching about a dozen other secretaries in Bonn, according to the Bild Zeitung.

The newspaper said one of the suspects is a secretary in Mr. Kohl's office. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

2 Top Aides Resign Posts In Brazil

Associated Press

BRASILIA — The Brazilian finance minister and the central bank president resigned Monday. Francisco Dornelles, the finance minister, offered his resignation without explanation Monday morning to President José Sarney. Antônio Carlos Lengnuber, president of the central bank, did the same a short time later.

The resignations came at a time when Brazil is attempting to renegotiate debts due this year and to gain the release of stalled loans. Brazil holds the largest foreign debt in the developing world, put at \$103 billion.

A presidential spokesman, Fernando César Mesquita, said that the resignations did not mean a change in the government's economic policy.

"Just the opposite," Mr. Mesquita said. "The government has been following an anti-recession line. President Sarney has said and repeated, Brazil cannot stop growth. You can't have recession in a country where there is a permanent crisis of unemployment" and "where there is a serious social problem."

The government has to control inflation," he added, but it also must "stimulate growth." Inflation has been running at an annual rate of 217 percent. Mr. Sarney also has said that Brazil would honor its debts.

Mr. Dornelles, selected for the post by his uncle, Tancredo Neves, the late president-elect, reportedly resigned because he had not been consulted about the dismissal Friday of his deputy, Sébastião Vital.

Mr. Sarney reportedly dismissed Mr. Vital for criticizing government economic policies last week during a meeting with bankers. Mr. Dornelles was in Paris with Jacques de Larosière, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, to discuss a 140-day postponement of short-term debts due at the end of this month.

A Finance Ministry spokesman, Paulo Branco, said that Mr. Dornelles cited "personal reasons" for resigning.

Mr. Lengnuber reportedly left out of loyalty to Mr. Dornelles, his superior.

Sources at the presidential palace said Monday that Mr. Dornelles has been on shaky ground since he assumed office with the civilian government on March 15. Brazil had been ruled by military-backed administrations since a 1964 coup by the armed forces. Mr. Dornelles' problems reportedly increased after Mr. Neves died in April before he could be sworn in as president.

Mr. Dornelles' monetarist views reportedly often put him at odds with the planning minister, João Sayad, a traditional Keynesian economist. The former finance minister reportedly wanted much larger cuts in the budgets of the government-run enterprises. Mr. Sayad submitted and Mr. Sarney approved cuts of \$4.4 billion in July.

China, Vietnam Swap POWs

Associated Press

BEIJING — China exchanged 15 captured Vietnamese soldiers Monday for 19 Chinese taken prisoner by Vietnam in their border war. The state-run China Central Television news reported.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl talking Monday in Bonn with Heiner Geissler, left, secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Party, before a conference of the party's leaders.

In the Soviet Union, a Modern Society Is Beset by a Host of Modern Problems

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is in the grip of a demographic and social revolution that is breaking up families, lowering the birthrate and contributing to alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and crime, a leading Soviet researcher says.

"Today's young family is full of conflict, unstable, and with few children," said Viktor I. Perevedentsev, a senior demographer with the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Under the pressures of a nationwide shift in social values and ways of life, he said, more than one-third of these families break up. In the cities of European Russia, the divorce rate has risen to 50 percent.

The problems stem from an extensive urban-rural shift of nearly 2 million people a year that some sociologists say is transforming the country's social structure as none of the wars of internal conflicts of this century have changed it. "This is what we call a demographic revolution, a social revolution," Mr. Perevedentsev said.

Women cite alcoholism in more than half their petitions for divorce, but Mr. Perevedentsev said he thought that complaint, along with complaints of unfaithfulness and incompatibility, were symptoms of the larger social problem.

In modern urban Soviet society, he said, men and women play roughly equal roles. "But unfortunately," he said, "traditional family

relationships have not changed, and the domestic responsibilities remain on the woman's shoulders."

Most women do not remarry, he said, and the Soviet Union is seeing new phenomena: one-parent families and youngsters who grow up without a male influence either at home or at school, where virtually all teachers are women.

Mr. Perevedentsev said that youngsters growing up in fatherless families appear to be subject to what he called "abnormal behavior" — drinking, hooliganism and theft.

"Sociologists have determined that much of this is from lack of the male influence in their upbringing," he said.

Shattered homes also are cut adrift from the older generation, in which the grandmother, or babushka, traditionally played a role in raising children.

"Anyway, the babushka is becoming younger," Mr. Perevedentsev said. "She may be 40 years old and have another 15 years in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

A Time of Reckoning in South Africa

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The signs are there: a line of ants, long dormant, penetrating suddenly and mysteriously, from garden to sunlit kitchen; the smudge of pink cherry blossom on branches that had seemed barren; the swimming pools turning quickly green in the incipient heat.

In Johannesburg's wealthy white suburbs, the omens say that spring is stirring — an intimation of the coming hot days and rain and a time, this year, of nervous talk and quandaries for whites haunted by the specter of black township violence and political uncertainty.

The old ways of the whites in South Africa, government ministers keep saying, are going. Yet, they are far from gone, and, in any event, wealth and poverty in a racially divided land will provide their own separations for decades.

There is talk, among some who have the passports and the money, of emigration, of seeking new lives in Australia or Canada or

the United States, while those without that option ponder moods that range from harsh racial defiance to puzzlement where their government will lead them.

There is also talk of change, of "co-responsibility" with blacks, but no visible change is evident:

"Somewhere, out there, beyond the light, we know they are there, the blacks. Then we will see them, the eyes, outside the firelight, the eyes."

An Afrikaner

the buses that ply the leafy avenues from white northern suburbs to city center are still segregated by law; a black face in a city center restaurant still attracts furtive curiosity from white diners.

Foreigners by calling blacks "niggers," smiling at this affront to their liberalism, the pejorative terminology, moreover, seems designed to defy his own anguish over the future.

"It's nothing new," he said in a conversation, when talk turned to the white reaction to black dissent. "We've been sending our money abroad for years. Of course, it's illegal and if we're

caught we've had it." That, he said, is why he does not wish to be identified.

"Everybody wants a bolt hole, if they can afford it," he said. But the notion of departure is hedged with constraints and memories.

"Think of the Afrikaners in the old days, sitting around the fire," he said. "Somewhere, out there, beyond the light, we know they are there, the blacks. Then we will see them, the eyes, outside the firelight, the eyes. Then we'll all have our code names, to communicate, to defend ourselves. We'll be inside the laager."

A laager is a camp surrounded by a barricade of wagons.

So why send money abroad, if the defense lies at home, in the laager? "Because they'll be back the next night," he said. "There'll always be the eyes just out of the fire."

On the street, he meets a black man he knows, and spends a minute or two in casual jest and camaraderie, handshakes and friendship. Was the black man, then, not one of those beyond the firelight? Oh, sure he was, the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

and the statistics on food shortages are inflated to bring in the largest aid

The Cambodian official stressed that the worst-case projection of a million-ton shortfall in milled rice was his own, and not based on scientific analysis.

He says that his nation's farmers are now being told to plant substitute crops, especially corn and sweet potatoes, in drought areas.

Cambodia is exporting corn and beans to Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. Some of the food was donated to Cambodia, with 54,000 additional metric tons of food sent to it from the United States.

Last year, according to James Ingram, executive director of the World Food Program, a United Nations agency, 16,000 metric tons of food were donated to Cambodia, for Cambodian refugees along the Thai border.

Mr. Ingram, on a visit to Thailand in June, said he feared the Cambodian food situation would

worsen this year, but it was difficult to be certain of the size of the problem. International agencies are not allowed to travel freely in Cambodia.

According to international aid organizations working in Cambodia, the lack of water management is a major contributor to food shortages. This is vividly illustrated by the appearance of healthy seedling rice crop knee-deep in ground water only a few hundred yards from rice plants dying in parched earth.

Oxfam, among other international groups, is trying to drill wells to ensure a better water supply. There are few dams and reservoirs in Cambodia, so heavy rainfall is more a menace than blessing.

The Cambodian official acknowledges that Cambodian irrigation systems, where they exist, are inadequate and in poor repair.

"In this country," he said, "we still depend on the sky."

They were identified as Chief Petty Officer Roland Verge and Petty Officers J. M. Bartolo and Gerald Andries. The Tricot report reconstructs (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Food relief from international organizations was sought.

PHNOM PENH — A Cambodian official has declared that if a drought now scouring the paddy fields of several provinces does not end within the next month, the country could face a rice shortage of a million metric tons.

The official, Nhim Vanda, the deputy minister of state planning, spoke at a news conference last week outlining the country's first five-year plan, which will be introduced at the Cambodian Communist Party's fifth congress.

Agriculture will be at the heart of the plan, he said. In the increasing

integrated economy of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, Phnom Penh appears to have assigned to produce food and raw materials such as rubber and timber.

Last year, drought and flooding combined to cause a 400,000-metric-ton shortfall in milled rice, which was considered very serious by the Cambodian government.

France Clears Agency Of Role in Ship Sinking

Opposition Sees Cover-Up

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A special French investigation exonerated the government and its main intelligence agency Monday in the sinking of a ship belonging to the Greenpeace environmental movement last month in New Zealand.

The government-appointed investigator, Bernard Tricot, confirmed that two teams of French secret agents were in the Auckland area at the time of the attack, but he said he believed that neither had carried it out. He was unable to say who might have done it.

The findings seemed to lessen the threat of a major political scandal for France's Socialist government. But the opposition attacked the Tricot report as a cover-up, and a Greenpeace official called it "a whitewash."

The New Zealand government indicated earlier that it had evidence linking French agents to the explosion that caused the sinking, which a photographer in the crew was killed.

In his report, Mr. Tricot said: "On the basis of the information available to me at this time, I do not believe there was any official French responsibility."

French newspapers and New Zealand officials have charged that French intelligence agents sank the vessel, the Rainbow Warrior, to sabotage a Greenpeace protest nuclear test in the South Pacific.

The Tricot report said that five French intelligence agents were in New Zealand at the time of the sinking, but added that they had orders to obtain information about Greenpeace

West Bank Palestinian WhoAppealed Expulsion Agrees to 3-Year Exile

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A Palestinian whose court appeal of an expulsion order threw into doubt Israel's renewed policy of deporting suspected Arab subversives has agreed to a three-year voluntary exile in exchange for the cancellation of his deportation order, officials said Monday.

Habli Abu Ziad signed an agreement stipulating that he can return to the West Bank in three years if he has not engaged in hostile acts against Israel.

In return, the deportation order of Aug. 7 issued by the army command was provisionally canceled.

Mr. Abu Ziad was identified by Israeli security officials as commander of a West Bank unit of el-Fatah, the mainstream faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

His case was scheduled to be heard Wednesday by the Israeli Supreme Court.

Palestinian lawyers had hoped Mr. Abu Ziad's appeal could establish a precedent that would hinder a government policy of deporting suspected Arab subversives.

A military review board on Aug. 11 urged that the army's central command reconsider its decision to deport him, saying that while he could be linked to Fatah, there was no evidence that he engaged in specific terrorist actions.

Although the review board's recommendation was rejected by the central command and Mr. Abu Ziad was held under "administrative detention" without charges, senior army officers said they were dismayed because the review board's findings could be presented

as evidence in a Supreme Court hearing.

In rejecting the board's recommendation, the army command said that Mr. Abu Ziad "may not have been engaged in specific terrorist acts," but could have provided the inspiration and guidance for such acts.

Mr. Abu Ziad's lawyer, Amnon Zichroni, said Monday that his client had agreed to voluntary exile for three years because he was fearful that even if he won his appeal in the Supreme Court, the army could keep him in prison under administrative detention without formal charges.

"He spent 10 years in prison, and his wife is pregnant," Mr. Zichroni said. Mr. Abu Ziad was convicted in 1970 of engaging in terrorist activities.

■ More Palestinians Arrested

Israeli forces have arrested dozens of Palestinians on the West Bank and questioned several thousand others following the shooting of two Israelis, one fatally on Saturday, Agence France-Presse reported from Tel Aviv.

Moon-Owned N.Y. Paper Suspends Publication

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York City Tribune, a daily newspaper founded by Sun Myung Moon, the leader of the Unification Church, has announced it is suspending publication as of Monday but plans to launch an expanded version of the paper next year.

The newspaper was founded by News World Communications Inc. in 1983.

U.S. Girl Who Wrote to Andropov Dies in Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AUBURN, Maine — Samantha Smith, the American schoolgirl who wrote to Yuri V. Andropov two years ago about her fear of nuclear war and then visited the Soviet Union as his guest, died in a plane crash Sunday night.

Jeff Gongoll, the Auburn airport manager, said that the twin-engine Beechcraft plane carrying six passengers and two crew members crashed in a wooded area just short of the runway, killing all those aboard. The Bar Harbor Airlines plane was on a flight from Boston and the pilot had reported no problems, Mr. Gongoll said.

There was no immediate indication of what caused the crash.

The state medical examiner, Dr. Henry Ryan, said that Samantha, 13, and her father, Arthur Smith, were among the passengers.

The other bodies were still unidentified. Jane Smith said her husband and daughter were flying in from Boston after a two-week stay in England, where Samantha had been filming a part in a television comedy that was to start on U.S. television next month.

After Samantha wrote to Andropov, then the Soviet leader, about her fear of nuclear war, he invited her to visit the Soviet Union in July 1983.

The Maine girl, then 11, became a celebrity and after the trip made many appearances on television talk shows.

The Soviet Union paid for the trip for Samantha and her parents, but she never met Andropov, who died seven months later.

Andropov's letter inviting her to the Soviet Union assured her that the Soviet Union was doing everything possible to avoid a nuclear war, Samantha said.

She said of the Soviet leader, "From his letter, to me he's just like a grandfather or an uncle."

Upon arrival in Moscow, she told a group of Soviet children: "The Americans are not going to start a war, either. So why are we still making all these bombs and pointing them at each other?"

During her visit, she participated in many activities with Russian children. She went to carnivals, the circus, the Bolshoi Ballet, beaches and classes.

In Moscow the Tass news agency reported her death Monday, saying that "the name of Samantha Smith is well known in the U.S.S.R. and around the world."

It added that during her visit to the Soviet Union, "she saw for herself the sincere desire of the Soviet people to live in peace and to prevent nuclear war." (UPI, Reuters, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Shuttle Ready for 3d Launching Try

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The space shuttle Discovery was declared ready Monday for its third launching attempt in four days, but officials worried that poor weather in the area might frustrate them once again.

"We're watching a new area of disturbed weather off the northeast coast of Cuba east of the Bahamas," a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said. The forecast also called for thunderstorms in the vicinity of the launching pad and visibility that was barely in the acceptable range.

The odds that Tuesday's attempt might succeed were bettered, however, by a 54-minute "window" — the period in which the shuttle can be launched and still meet its flight objective of deploying three satellites and reviving a fourth. The first opportunity will be at 6:35 A.M. If there are thunderstorms, officials can wait until 7:49.

Soviet Operation in Angola Is Alleged

PARIS (AP) — Soviet soldiers have joined with Angolan government forces in an offensive against insurgents, the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said Monday in Paris.

Paulo Gato, a spokesman in France for the guerrilla group, said that a Soviet infantry battalion was actively involved in the operation aimed at sheltering Luanda from rebel action in anticipation of a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement there in September.

Mr. Gato said that the Angolan government was anxious "to prove it is in control of the situation and to thus realize a good propaganda effort." He said that the offensive had resulted in fierce combat in east-central Angola about 525 miles (850 kilometers) from Luanda, notably at Louscuse, south of Luanda.

Bonn Asks For a Talk With Spy

(Continued from Page 1)
headquarters and three others work for the Social Democratic Party.

But Mr. Ost said he knew of no such suspect in Mr. Kohl's office, and a Social Democratic spokesman said only that the party was conducting a "routine security check" of its employees.

Politicians and press commentators have stepped up demands for resignations in the affair.

There have been indications that the first resignation might come from the country's intelligence chief, Heribert Hellenbroich. Those indications were strengthened Monday when Mr. Kohl's coalition partners, the Liberal Free Democrats accused him of making "unpardonable errors."

Mr. Hellenbroich, 48, took over the secret service last month. Before that, he was chief of counterintelligence, and thus was responsible for Mr. Tiede. He has confirmed that he knew Mr. Tiede suffered from alcoholism and bouts of depression and was heavily in debt.

Mr. Zimmermann did not defend Mr. Hellenbroich in television interviews Sunday and complained that Mr. Hellenbroich had never informed his ministry about Mr. Tiede's problems.

West German investigators said Monday that they were continuing the interrogation of Miss Höke, who security sources said worked in the foreign affairs and defense section of President Richard von Weizsäcker's office.

Miss Höke was the third woman secretary exposed as a suspected spy this month. The two others disappeared, as did an army messenger under suspicion as a spy.

(Reuters, UPI, NYT)

Record Dutch Heroin Seizure

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — Police seized nearly 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of heroin in coordinated raids here, the largest drug haul in Dutch history, a police spokesman disclosed Monday. Nine Chinese nationals were arrested.

Underground Strength

A fugitive leader of Poland's outlawed Solidarity trade union movement estimated that the underground still has 50,000 to 70,000 full-time activists. The man, Zbigniew Bujak, spoke in an interview published Monday. The Associated Press reported from New York.

Western diplomats expect other countries to decide whether to em-

ulate Austria after the end of this month, when Poland is due to repay \$400 million owed from 1981. West Germany, Poland's largest Western trading partner, has indicated that it may extend credits of about 100 million Deutsche marks (\$36 million), diplomatic sources said.

Billions of dollars due to be paid this year need rescheduling, and the Paris Club will tackle this next month, according to the sources.

Polish exports to the West in the first six months of last year were a mere 0.5 percent higher than in the first half of last year, and last month's trade surplus was only \$500,000.

Record Dutch Heroin Seizure

The Associated Press

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Paris Report Clears Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

an elaborate French intelligence operation against Greenpeace, in which France dispatched at least two teams of agents to New Zealand to spy on the group.

One team — two agents, pretending to be a married couple — went to Auckland to investigate Greenpeace plans to send a flotilla to French Polynesia in an effort to stir up local separatist emotions and attract unfavorable publicity about French nuclear tests. The agents, who were arrested in New Zealand, have been named as Major Alain Mafart, 35, and Captain Dominique Friez, 36. They had gone under the assumed names of Alain Turenge and Sophie Turenge.

A second team — three men, those who surrendered Monday — sailed from New Caledonia to New Zealand in a chartered yacht, the Ouvre, on a double mission.

They were to scout the Pacific areas where Greenpeace ships operate and lay the groundwork for joining the Greenpeace flotilla on any future anti-French expedition or, if possible, to be asked to skipper a Greenpeace ship.

The Ouvre left New Zealand on July 9, two days after the arrival of the Rainbow Warrior and the day before it was sunk. When the yacht called at Norfolk Island, an Australian territory, the crew were questioned by Australian and New Zealand police on July 16, then allowed to proceed.

But DGSE headquarters then ordered the team to abandon their yacht and escape, the report said.

The authorities in New Zealand are seeking another Frenchwoman who was working as an informer inside Greenpeace and was ordered out of New Zealand by her French superiors in May.

The woman, Christine-Huguette Cabon, 34, is said by the French press to work for the DGSE.

The report said that the "most troubling aspect" of the case is that there are no other plausible culprits. The operation might have been carried out by political extremists or the agents of some other country who wanted to harm Greenpeace and discredit France, Mr. Tricot said.

A Shitate Moslem militiaman wearing a "Peace" T-shirt sights his Soviet-made grenade launcher across the Green Line that divides Beirut during a lull in fighting on Monday.

Lebanon Militia Chiefs Meet Syrians

BEIRUT (UPI) — Lebanese Moslem militia chiefs and Syrian officials said Monday in Damascus to discuss a Christian refusal to accept Syrian observers as part of a cease-fire in Lebanon. Reports circulated about a French proposal for a new Western observer force in Beirut, but there were no details.

The Damascus talks involved Nabih Berri, leader of the Shitate Amal militia; Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, and Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam, militia sources said. Beirut radio said that a Lebanese Christian envoy might head for Syria on Tuesday.

Last weekend, Mr. Bent threatened open war if Syrian observers were not allowed deep in Christian territory to watch heavy guns. Christian leaders said that Syrian observers should stay on the front lines. Mr. Berri's militia was reportedly by the Christian radio Monday to be moving reinforcements and heavy guns to positions overlooking Christian areas. But the front lines were reported quiet Monday at the start of a two-day Moslem feast.

Vietnam Approves Cambodia Talks

JAKARTA (AP) — Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, said Monday he had agreed to meet with officials from six southeast Asian nations to discuss the occupation of Cambodia and the guerrilla war against the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

The statement by Mr. Thach, who departed for Moscow after a five-day visit to Indonesia, appeared to soften slightly Vietnam's policy against international meetings on the 160,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

"We have a compromise in mind," said Mr. Thach's Indonesian counterpart, Mochar Kartasasmita. Mr. Thach agreed that Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and regional peace are closely tied, but said that the world "must see both sides" of the dispute.

New Problems in Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

work force. She has her own life to lead."

The country's crippling housing shortage adds to the pressures on urban families, where young married couples may have to wait months or years for an apartment when they can live together apart from their parents.

Their cramped quarters, once they get them, contribute to the small families they choose to raise and to the pressures of home life that drive them apart. And they can make divorce doubly painful when an estranged couple is forced to remain together, in some cases for months or years, until they find separate apartments.

All these pressures contribute to a birthrate that lags well below the needs of the work force.

The number of people migrating to cities each year, Mr. Pervenetsky said, is 3 million to 4 million, with 1.5 million to 2 million moving in the other direction. That means a net shift of 1.5 million to 2 million people to the cities each year.

A major problem, he said, is that the shift from rural areas is not taking place where it is needed. In European Russia, where a stable rural work force is needed and where cities are filling their own manpower needs by normal growth, about 25 people per 1,000 leave for the cities each year.

In Soviet Central Asia, however, the population growth rate is much higher, producing workers that are needed in the industrially developing areas of the nation. Yet in Central Asia, only four people per 1,000 leave their rural homes each year.

Partly at Mr. Pervenetsky's initiative, Soviet high schools have started a course called "The Ethics and Psychology of Family Life," which he said would take over some of the educational role of parents, a parental function that has suffered.

But what is ultimately needed, he said, is for the sociological process caused by the nation's rural-urban shift to play itself out and for people to develop new social rules that fit the small, pressurized family, in which each person shares the burden of both work and homemaking.

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DEATH NOTICE
The death has been announced of
Mr. Adelio De Leon De Leon
Chairman and Executive Officer
of Petrofina
The funeral mass will take place on
Thursday, August 29th, 1985 at 11 a.m.
in the church of Saint Jacques sur
Coudenberg, Place Royale, Brussels.
No flowers by request.

دكتور من الأجل

As U.S. Studies Cutbacks in Amtrak Rail System, Ridership Is Reaching New Peaks

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service
MERIDIAN, Mississippi —

Like many long-distance trains this summer, Amtrak's southbound Crescent has few empty seats when it stops each day in this steamy east Mississippi town.

On most days, the Crescent, which cuts across the Deep South on its daily route between New York City and New Orleans, and seven other long-distance trains have been running at or near capacity with vacationers and their families.

In fact, throughout the Amtrak

system, ridership and revenues have risen at the same time Congress has been studying possible cutbacks of as much as 15 percent in the rail passenger system's annual operating subsidy.

U.S. rail passenger services have long been in decline because of difficulty in competing with air-

"We have more people wanting to ride the train this summer than we sometimes have seats," said LaMonte Cook, the ticket agent here, who says he is now handling as many as 100 passengers a day out of the tiny rail station in Meridian, one of four towns in Mississippi

that still have daily passenger service.

Ridership on Amtrak's overnight trains generally peaks in the summer months, but in July it was up an estimated 7 percent over a year ago, and advance bookings since June have been running 15 percent to 20 percent ahead of a year ago.

Amtrak officials say the increase in ridership is probably a result, among other things, of discount fares and the debate in Congress over the future of the nation's passenger rail system, formally known as the National Railroad Passenger Corp.

Business has been so good this

summer that, according to preliminary estimates, Amtrak's passenger-related revenues topped out at \$61.8 million in July, the highest total for any July since the company was created in 1971, said Susan Martin, an Amtrak spokeswoman.

Amtrak is projecting that it will carry about 20.7 million passengers this year, an increase of 4.5 percent over last year. The short-haul trains in the densely populated Northeast Corridor account for slightly more than half of the railroad's annual ridership, and about half the passenger-related revenues, which last year were about \$758 million.

Richard Popwell, a conductor on

the Crescent, says the trains are as full this summer as he has ever seen them.

"I'm not sure why it's so crowded," he said, "but I think a lot of people are maybe coming out because they've heard Amtrak is going out of business, and this will be their last chance to ride a train."

The increase in riders on the system's long-distance trains comes as Congress prepares to resume debate next month over how much to cut the government's annual subsidy to the passenger rail system, which nationwide runs about 240 trains a day over 24,000 route miles (38,780 kilometers).

The Reagan administration had proposed elimination of Amtrak's operating subsidy, which is currently \$684 million.

The subsidy makes up about 42 percent of the railroad's annual operating budget of about \$1.5 billion, with the remainder coming from passenger fares.

Congress balked at the administration's proposal. Instead, in the budget resolution adopted earlier this year, Congress recommended a 15-percent cut in the subsidy. More recently, the House of Representatives has been discussing a 10-percent cut.

Passengers riding the trains this

summer say that low fares were a big factor in attracting them to the train.

Amtrak's All Aboard America fare, for example, allows round-trip travel anywhere within the eastern United States for \$150 for adults and \$75 for children.

Others aboard the train said they took the train simply because they preferred it. "We've decided to deal with the problems of the 20th century by retreating to the 19th century," said Derek Van Loan, who, along with his wife, Mae Margaret, was traveling the country by rail this summer.

That meant that Ron Stryon and

In New Role, Meese Makes Right's 'Social Agenda' His Own

By Howard Kurtz
and Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In his first six months as U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d has generated almost as much controversy as during the yearlong debate over his fitness for the job.

Mr. Meese, 54, is far more outspoken than his low-key predecessor, William French Smith, and appears more determined to press the conservative "social agenda" on issues like prayer in public schools and abortion.

His chief spokesman, Terry H. Eastland, calls Mr. Meese "the most outspoken attorney general in 40 years." Mr. Meese's detractors call him one of the most political and ideological men to head the Justice Department.

"We have had political attorneys general before," said Ralph G. Neas, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. "I am not sure we've had an attorney general like this one, who seems to display so little respect for the law. He is much more aggressive, much more confrontational, in pursuit of the radical right's agenda."

Mr. Meese disputed the notion that he has politicized the job.

"My first six months in office would tend to mark me as a more legally oriented attorney general," he said in an interview. He said he has been "devoted to legal issues rather than political issues, and I've specifically avoided doing anything that would give the impression of political involvement."

Many Americans recall Mr. Meese as a novice under fire, the subject of an independent counsel's probe of such issues as his failure to disclose a \$15,000 interest-free loan from a friend who later received a government job. The inquiry last year found no evidence that Mr. Meese had violated any laws, and



United Press International
Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has brought a two-fisted style to the Justice Department.

after the investigation he fought successfully for Senate confirmation.

A former prosecutor in Alameda County, California, Mr. Meese has given top priority to combating narcotics, terrorism, organized crime and white-collar crime. On criminal justice issues, where he feels most at home, Mr. Meese has stirred considerable debate.

On Sunday, he described as "infamous" and "wrong" the 1966 Supreme Court decision creating Miranda rule, which greatly ex-

panded the rights of criminal suspects in police custody.

He has been criticized widely for allowing E.F. Hutton & Co. to plead guilty to 2,000 felony counts in a huge check-kiting scheme without seeking charges against any of its officials.

Mr. Meese's influence extends well beyond the Justice Department. He reviews most domestic issues as head of the cabinet's Domestic Policy Council and attends meetings of the National Security Council.

Conservative activists say that they have found a more receptive

audience at the Justice Department since Mr. Meese took over Feb. 25.

"We think of Meese as more take-charge on our issues," said Jon Pascale of the Free Congress Foundation. "We worked hard for his nomination. He's done a real good job so far."

Despite his combative image, in person Mr. Meese seems genial and easygoing. He appears more comfortable in the job than did Mr. Smith, a reserved corporate lawyer.

At the same time, Mr. Meese appears willing to take on a political fight. He continued to push the nomination of William Bradford Reynolds to be associate attorney general long after it appeared doomed, and opened old wounds by calling the nation's civil rights groups, who opposed Mr. Reynolds, a "very pernicious lobby." The Senate Judiciary Committee rejected the nomination in June.

Perhaps no single action better typifies Mr. Meese's two-faced style than the Justice Department's recent friend-of-the-court brief urging the Supreme Court to overturn its 1973 decision legalizing abortion.

Mr. Smith had stopped short of asking the justices to reverse their 7-to-2 ruling in Roe vs. Wade, asking instead that the states be given greater leeway to regulate abortion. But the new brief calls the 1973 decision "inherently unworkable" and "so far flawed that this court should overrule it."

Mr. Meese ruffled more legal feathers last month when he ripped into a series of Supreme Court rulings on voluntary school prayer aid to parochial schools and states' rights.

Accusing the justices of "a bewilderment Catch-22 logic" and "a mistaken understanding of constitutional theory," he said that the Founding Fathers would have found the court's views on religion "bizarre."

Mr. Meese also has challenged the "doctrine of incorporation," under which the courts have held for the last 60 years that most provisions of the Bill of Rights apply to the states. Mr. Meese said the doctrine, which has provided the basis for much modern litigation involving civil liberties, privacy and religion, rests on "an intellectually shaky foundation."

Such rhetorical assaults underscore the importance that Mr. Meese places on the courts as a vehicle for conservative reform. By 1988, Mr. Reagan will have selected more than half the nation's federal judges, and Mr. Meese is serving as chief architect of Mr. Reagan's effort to reshape the judiciary.

But Mr. Meese maintained that "we don't have any issue-by-issue ideological test" for judicial candidates. He said he is looking for people with a philosophy of judicial restraint.

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Supporters of Slain Sikh Vow to Honor Accords

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The leading Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, has formally elected an acting leader and vowed to stand by the party's agreements with India's central government.

The party elected as its acting leader Surjeet Singh Barnala, a former national agriculture minister and an aide to Harchand Singh Longowal, the Sikh leader who was assassinated last week. It also said it would participate in Punjab state elections that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has set for next month.

Mr. Barnala is expected to serve through the elections and until a permanent leader is selected.

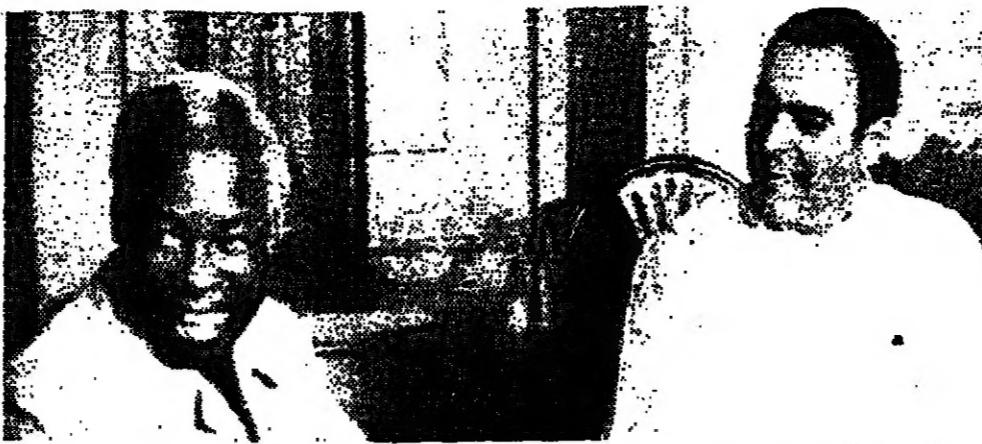
The Akali Dal took the actions Sunday during a sometimes stormy six-hour meeting in the Punjab capital of Chandigarh. At the same time, the rival radical wing of the

party, the United Akali Dal, meeting in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, failed to agree on an expected election boycott.

The two actions were the first pieces of good news Mr. Gandhi has received to counter the assassination of Mr. Longowal, whose faction has been negotiating with the government. Mr. Longowal was murdered by radical Sikhs opposed to his accommodation with Mr. Gandhi.

The election Sept. 25 will fill the 117 seats in the Punjab State Assembly and 13 seats in the federal legislature in New Delhi. It will be a key test of Sikh sentiment about the accords signed by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Longowal on July 24.

The agreements are widely viewed as one of the few possible ways to resolve the violent three-year confrontation between the influential Sikh minority and the



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, right, shares a laugh Monday with President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, who was on an official visit to New Delhi. Mr. Nyerere is stepping down voluntarily in October after leading Tanzania since its independence in 1961.

Hindu-dominated central government.

The accords, under which the government would grant the Sikhs greater autonomy in Punjab and would recognize Sikh cultural, religious and linguistic traditions, have been denounced by Sikh radicals,

who have demanded nothing less than an independent Sikh nation.

These radicals, some of whom are thought to have direct links to the All-Indian Sikh Students Federation, are widely believed to have been responsible for Mr. Longowal's assassination.

Two of the party's leading factions were split over the selection of a party leader. One favored Mr. Barnala, another favored Sant Ajit Singh, also a Longowal protégé. The dispute had more to do with personal rivalries than with political differences.

ly to be held the last week in September or the first week in October.

Most of the European settlers oppose the plan, while pro-independence groups say it does not go far enough.

In an interview Friday in New York, Miss Ounei, who is in the

United States on a fund-raising tour for her group, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, also said there was a growing sense of desperation that was hardening her group's position.

In June, both the Liberation Front and a more militant group, the Melanesian Progressive Union, agreed to take part in elections. The government agreed to reduce the number of troops in troubled areas. But Miss Ounei said the government had not done so.

"If they don't keep their promises," she said, "we just have to fight. We have no other way."

The new territorial assembly will give the Kanaks a slight edge over the settlers. Twenty-five of the assembly's 46 seats will be split between two regions dominated by Kanaks, and 21 will be elected from the European-dominated region around Noumea.

Miss Ounei also said that her group wanted to restrict voting eligibility in a referendum on independence, now required to take place by 1988, to people with at least one parent born in the territory. The French plan would allow anyone who had lived in the territory at least three years to take part.

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For Many Whites in South Africa, Spring Portends a Time of Reckoning

(Continued from Page 1)

white man says: "He's the future. We're outnumbered." So the show of friendship was feigned? Not at all, the man says. "I like the guy."

A passing friendship may thus be possible. In collective racial terms, things are more complex. The contradictions linger, unresolved.

South Africa's white population numbers about 4.5 million, 2.8 million of them drawn from the Afrikaner descendants of Dutch settlers whose story began when Jan van Riebeek landed in the Cape in April 1652. The rest are generally classified as English-speakers, but they are more of a motley collection of old families and recent immigrants, Portuguese and Brazilians and Greeks among them.

Talk of change — and news of the unrest that has claimed at least 635 lives in almost a year — takes them differently, but some fears, predominantly of a swamping by blacks, seem universal. The irony, however, is that it is a fear that thrives on ignorance, the apprehension of captives in a luxurious prison.

The scene, for example, is repeated a thousandfold each weekend — the Sunday barbecue that sends smoke curling over steaks and sausages and marinated chicken in gardens still pale from winter.

At one home recently, six couples in their 30s, people of no great wealth, but not poor either, gathered and talked. The women, all six of them, vouchsafed that they had never visited Soweto, Johannesburg's huge sprawl of blackness just a few miles distant, and neither

did they wish to, so their premises seemed secondhand. Black violence has not spilled into white areas so far, and white perceptions of it come largely from an officially controlled broadcasting system that presents the violence as barbarism by blacks rather than protest against white official violence.

"Well, we've thought of going," one of the women said. "Why not? What's going to happen? We don't know."

She gestured at a small child. "He'll have to go into the army if we stay, and who's he going to fight?"

But she continued, it was not so simple. "Look at us," she said. "We can't afford to go, just to leave everything and start over. My husband couldn't get a job in England. And wherever we went, we still wouldn't have the same standard of living."

Others, younger whites, seem ready to seek other lives.

Australia is one place they talk about. Canada is another. In central Johannesburg, suddenly, businesses have sprung up, dealing in emigration. One of them, according to The Weekly Mail newspaper, had its telephones installed this month and, within six days, recorded 171 inquiries by anxious whites seeking a new life in Canada. Immigration into South Africa eased in the first four months of this year, down from 10,775 the year before to 7,595, but that was before a state of emergency was proclaimed on July 21, before many whites had realized that the violence, unlike earlier spasms, was not easing.

The perception of calm would, to

Bishop Tutu's Son Held for Insulting Police

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The South African police said Monday that they had detained the son of Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the Nobel Peace Prize recipient, under emergency laws.

Trevor Tutu, 29, was detained at a court in the black township of Soweto, near Johannesburg, where he had been attending a hearing for 92 black pupils who had failed to attend classes. People in court said that when the name of an eight-year-old boy was called out by the prosecution, Trevor Tutu said:

"What a shame."

He was warned by the police but challenged them to arrest him and was then led away, the lawyers said.

Audrey Coleman is a white activist from the liberal end of South Africa's spectrum who has cause to be resentful of the white authorities because her son, Neil, is one of the four whites detained under the state of emergency. After four weeks, she says, he is still detained, for reasons that elude her.

In South Africa, she said in an interview, the milk and the newspapers are still delivered, and whites are cocooned, by the official television, from the realities of their land. Television audiences in the United States and Britain, she said, have a more realistic picture of things than South Africans do.

black townships, and so shelter behind the state of emergency, but their fears were tangible. "They're scared," she said, so at the meeting there had been questions.

"They said things like, 'Do you want South Africa to become like the rest of Africa?'" she said.

"They said, 'Look at Zimbabwe,'" she said.

What then was the white image of the rest of Africa? "Poor, dangerous," Mrs. Coleman said, and that notwithstanding the fact that one man at the meeting said he had been to Zimbabwe recently and, as a white, did not feel scared at all.

Zimbabwe is seen by many



Trevor Tutu

whites here as an experiment, gone wrong, a model of what would happen if majority rule came here and blacks took power to lead the nation toward one-party rule, as Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is doing in Zimbabwe.

Their fear is being swamped by the black people," Mrs. Coleman said. "And the usual question is, 'What's going to happen to us?'

The comparison with other parts of Africa often seems spurious. In the country then called Rhodesia, and now Zimbabwe, for instance, to be a third-generation settler was to belong to a kind of aristocracy. Many more were immigrants who arrived to escape the postwar chills of Britain in the 1940s. In South Africa, the roots of some go back more than 300 years, and there is no bolt hole to the south, such as South Africa provided for white Rhodesians unwilling to countenance black majority rule.

"There is too much at stake," Mrs. Suzman said. "This is not Rhodesia-Zimbabwe. It is not Kenya. It is a place where there are 4.5 million settled whites."

"I do not believe," she said, "that it is too late for peaceful negotiation."

That negotiation, however, still seems distant, and so polarization of a divided land continues. And the whites are caught in that, too.

Across the continent, in recent history, there has been a species that sometimes seemed as endangered as some of Africa's wildlife — the white liberal.

Invariably, said a man who once wore that title in Rhodesia, the white liberal is caught, too far

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In Tel Aviv, a Memorial to Secret Agents

360 Who Lived and Died in Anonymity Are Honored on Labyrinth's Walls

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Some of them were killed by double agents; others were hanged in the central squares of Damascus or Baghdad, and still others died years ago in circumstances so shrouded in mystery that even today no one will speak about them.

What they all had in common was that they were Israeli spies, secret agents or intelligence analysts who lived and died in anonymity. No longer.

All 360 of their names have been carved into the walls of a memorial center in north Tel Aviv that honors the fallen members of Israel's intelligence agencies, the one branch of the Israeli security forces that has never had a monument.

The site was opened recently to the public, and for anyone interested in espionage the list of names is fascinating reading. The names of some people never before exposed as intelligence officers are on the wall. The curators of the memorial, former intelligence officers themselves, are tight-lipped about the personal histories of many of the names.

But with a little research in the dozens of books about the Israeli secret services, it is possible to put together the names with some of the more captivating spy stories of the postwar era.

The story behind the Center for

Special Studies in the Memory of the Fallen of Israel's Intelligence Community, as the memorial is called, began several years ago when the relatives of the dead intelligence agents got together and decided to build a monument to their loved ones.

"We gave in to their demands," said Meir Amit, who was the head of Mossad, Israel's ultrasecret foreign intelligence arm, from 1963 to 1968. He is chairman of the center. "But we took over the project. We didn't want a pile of cement. We wanted a living memorial."

Mr. Amit and his intelligence colleagues gathered \$700,000 from Israelis and \$1.3 million from Jews abroad, who, for a \$50,000 donation, could become "honorary members of the intelligence community."

The memorial honors fallen members of all three intelligence services in Israel: the Mossad, the Shin Bet, the domestic investigative agency, and Military Intelligence.

Although the name of Brigadier General Ehud Barak, the chief of Military Intelligence, is public, the names of the current heads of Shin Bet and Mossad are secret.

The center's complex already is being hailed as one of the most tastefully appointed and innovatively designed memorials in Israel. Built of huge, angular sandstone blocks, the core of the memorial

spying and was given a Moslem burial as Hamuda.

The next alcove, 1957 to 1968, contains the name of probably the most famous of Israel's secret agents, Eli Cohen, known as "Our Man in Damascus." Mr. Amit was his boss. Mr. Cohen was infiltrated into Syria under the identity of Kamal Amit. Taubes, supposedly a Syrian émigré returning home from Argentina after having amassed a fortune.

He penetrated the top echelons of the Syrian government and the army, throwing lavish parties and dispensing expensive gifts. He was so effective at ingratiating himself with the Syrian elite that he was considered as a possible candidate for defense minister.

But he was caught after the Soviet Union slipped Syria sophisticated homing equipment, which led the Syrian secret service to Mr. Cohen's apartment as he was making his daily transmission to Mossad headquarters. He was hanged in a Damascus square on May 15, 1965, for spying.

Also in the second alcove is Shalom Dani, who died of natural causes on May 21, 1963. A painter, Mr. Dani was the unrivaled master forger for Israeli intelligence, according to a former Mossad chief, Isser Harel.

Working in Buenos Aires in 1960, he forged all of the documents used by the Mossad team



Meir Amit, a former head of Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence agency, at the monument to Israeli intelligence agents.

that captured the Nazi criminal Adolf Eichmann.

Mr. Amit said there were a few names so secret that they could not be listed.

Still, there are a few surprises on

April 3, 1982. He had been stationed as a diplomat at Israel's Paris Embassy and had never before been confirmed as an intelligence agent.

One of the most colorful people on the list, according to Mr. Amit, was Ze'ev Bibi Bar Levi, who died of cancer in February. Known to

everyone as "The Jordanian," Mr. Bibi was the chief military intelligence expert on King Hussein.

"They used to say King Hussein knew what King Hussein did," Mr. Amit said.

There is one alcove with a blank wall.

"We have a spare court," Mr. Amit said.

"You mean," a visitor began, "in case someone else..."

"No," the former Mossad chief said, "not in case."

"We know we are going to need it, unfortunately."

Uganda, Guerrillas Open Peace Talks As New Prime Minister Takes Office

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — The military government of Uganda opened peace talks here Monday with the main Ugandan guerrilla group in an effort to end an insurgency that began in 1981.

In Kampala, Uganda, meanwhile, Abraham Waligo was sworn in as Uganda's prime minister. He had been serving as finance minister in the government that took power on July 27 in a coup. He replaces Paulo Muwanga, who was dismissed Sunday.

Mr. Waligo, in a speech broadcast by Radio Uganda after his swearing-in, said that he had received a congratulatory telephone call from Mr. Muwanga. Mr. Waligo said his predecessor was "safe" secure in his home in Entebbe.

The guerrilla commander, Yoweri K. Museveni, and 11 other leaders of his National Resistance

Army met at the Kenyan president's office with a seven-member Ugandan delegation that included Defense Minister G. Wilson Toko.

President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, who called Sunday for reconciliation in Uganda, was at the meeting.

At the start of the talks, the guerrillas distributed a statement signed by Mr. Museveni and addressed to the Ugandan public. It said:

"I am aware of the widespread popular disagreement with the idea of holding peace talks with the military clique in Kampala. I know of your revision to some of the personalities involved in this new regime because of their past record.

The National Resistance Army has demanded half the seats in a new ruling military council and control of the armed forces as conditions for cooperating with the new government.

"Whatever we do, including talking to some of the people who were involved in the past in crimes, will not be allowed to damage the vital interests of our people. Moreover,



G. Wilson Toko, Uganda's defense minister, left, conferring with Elijah W. Mwanga, Kenya's foreign minister, in Nairobi on Monday before peace talks with the guerrillas.

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Soviet Honors Stakhanov, Labor Hero of Stalin Era

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet television has broadcast a tribute to Alexei Stakhanov, a Stalin-era labor hero whose example started a nationwide push for productivity in the 1930s.

Television news led its Sunday night broadcast with a 10-minute tribute to Mr. Stakhanov, the coal miner who, according to Soviet accounts, set a world production record with the pneumatic drill during the night of Aug. 30-31, 1935.

The film showed miners in Mr. Stakhanov's home area, the Donetsk Basin, marching in honor of

the 50th anniversary of the movement. Rare footage showed Mr. Stakhanov, who died in 1977, teaching women to take men's places in the mines during World War II.

The TV commentator praised Mr. Stakhanov's methods as a way of boosting output. He said miners in the Donets area would produce 50 extra weeks' labor for the anniversary.

At the mine where the Soviet Union says Mr. Stakhanov set his record, "a mass movement has been initiated for new Stakhanovite records," the commentator said. He said many miners had exceeded shift norms by 10 times or 20 times.

On that night in 1935, Mr. Stakhanov is said to have cut 102 tons of coal in six hours, or 14 times the norm.

The situation is very tense," said the defense minister, Brigadier Osman Abdullah Mohammed.

He said that "huge numbers" of rebel troops had been deployed in spots along the Ethiopian border, and listed some southern towns still held by government forces that now are "completely encircled" by the rebels. Reinforcements are to be sent, Brigadier Mohammed added, in order to enable Sudanese garrisons to "withstand seizure by Garang's troops for a long time."

Western diplomats in Khartoum said that the rebels' radio station, which broadcasts from inside Ethiopia, was using the same harsh adjectives to describe Sudan's new

leader, General Abdul Rahman Swaridahab, that it once reserved for General Nimeiri.

The rebel radio also has begun talking not about the "southern" problem but about the "Sudanese" problem. That seems to suggest that Colonel Garang now sees himself as the leader not only of the south but of the whole country," an embassy official said.

Western diplomats said there was a major rebel training camp and base in southwestern Ethiopia, near the city of Gambela. Rebel leaders live as guests of the Ethiopian government in and around Addis Ababa.

Some Sudanese officials and Western diplomats say they believe that the prior Ethiopian government exacts its hospitality is substantial influence over Colonel Garang and his forces.

As part of the Sudanese-Libyan reconciliation, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, pledged to stop financing Colonel Garang's rebels.

But the expansion of the conflict in recent days is evidence that Colonel Garang is not short of equipment and supplies, according to military experts. They say the rebel group can cause extensive damage and disruption.

10 Cabinet Ministers Dismissed in Cameroon

Reuters

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — President Paul Biya of Cameroon has dismissed 10 ministers in a major cabinet reorganization, a presidential spokesman said.

Spokes said the changes, announced Saturday, were designed to strengthen Mr. Biya's hold on the country and move it further away from the era of his predecessor, Ahmadou Ahidjo. The dismissed officials included Defense Minister Gilbert Andzi Tsoungui, Finance Minister Etienne Ntsama and Planning Minister Youssoufa Daouda.

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ARTS / LEISURE

People Who Shape the World Gather at Design Conference

By Sarah Booth Conroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kenji Ekuai invented the soy-sauce bottle that pours from either side. That was 20 years and 200 million bottles ago. Ekuai, president of GK Industrial Design Associates in Tokyo, was one of 2,000 industrial designers from 37 countries attending Wordesign '85, a weeklong meeting of people who shape the world.

Ekuai, a round man with a beard, aspires to be a philosopher. Instead of soy-sauce bottles, his exhibit, "Cosmic Carousel: The External Challenge of Human Creation," includes a landscape model, a Buddhist shrine, a motorcycle and a glowing plastic human form in a glass coffin mounted on four large wheels.

He worries about Japanese children who "discommunicate" with their parents. He says things like, "Lack of material goods during the war and after," and "Now only believe in material things," and "We want to make equal the soul and material world," and "The airplane has two wings.... Mater-

ial world without spiritual world is like one-wing airplane."

Pressed, he comes down to earth on the problems of design.

He says the great Japanese success in world trade stems from the great number of Japanese government and private corporations.

"If people want to sell to other cultures, they should learn about their customers. If America wants to sell to Japan, they should send people not for a week but five or ten years, to live not downtown, but in the neighborhoods, so they could understand Japanese houses, kitchens."

Nicole Diffrient, designer of a chair that was a major hit of the Wordesign exhibit, said: "Lots of evidence shows people do a great deal of work when they are not officially at work." The chair, with many arms as Siva, allows one to use a computer, write, read and contemplate in a pose similar to that of a Roman at a banquet.

Diffrient calls it his "Jefferson Lounge Chair-Table," after one Thomas Jefferson designed for his study. Jefferson's had candle stands on each side, as well as a

table with a reading rack and an ottoman. In Diffrient's, each critical part reclines, swings backward and forward, and goes up and down.

"The chair aims to break down the Judeo-Christian attitude that you must suffer to work."

Out of Emilio Ambasz's pocket comes a pen with a flexible middle and a top you can't lose because it won't come off. Its clip is designed not to tear shirts. "I had it put together by a toolmaker. I'll test it for two years. I have to be sure that it won't break in the middle and it does what I think it will. Then, I'll take it to a manufacturer, show it works, say it costs 6 cents to make and license it to them."

Ambasz, an Argentine-born architect, is a universal designer: a diesel engine for Cummins Engine Co.; the Logotec spotlight; a German track-lighting system; the Verbrauch chair, which adjusts automatically without levers or buttons; the San Antonio Botanical Conservatory, with earth-insulated plant containers ("Texas has slaves of people with the highest fortune and taste"); an underground tree grove for the Plaza Mayor in Salamanca, Spain; buildings including laboratories in Austin, Texas, and a house in Cordoba, Spain, with a meditation tower enclosing a waterfall; and the Museum of American Folk Art in New York.

He is a former curator of design at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, where he introduced Italian design of 1972 to "Italy: The Domestic Landscape."

"Italian design then influenced everyone to be freer, more open, colorful," he said. "Now Italian design is slightly tired, but they make objects with a tremendous quality of detail, well built, refined, supremely exquisite in workmanship."

Massimo and Letta Vignelli design Xerox packaging books about Philip Johnson and South African women artists, a chair for stacking auditorium seating, Italian marble tables and Japanese Sasaki china, among other things. Massimo Vignelli said: "Thank god Post-Modern is gone. Acceleration is so fast today that if you bank on a design, you're out. We're still tied to fashion. The impact made by Post-Modern is deep, part of the pluralism which began in the mid '70s and is rampant. It's given us a much wider vocabulary of ornament. Now we need to learn how to use it, not by duplicating reality but interpreting it."

Although many of today's stars, such as Pat Metheny and Michael Brecker, are products of jazz schools, Dunscomb pointed to a big band from an Iowa high school, shiny-faced teen-agers struggling with Count Basie and Chick Corea arrangements with infectious joy: "Most of these kids are not going to be professional musicians. We are developing consumers. These will be the lawyers, doctors and executives of the future. They may continue to play jazz for pleasure, they will be able to appreciate it, and they will be in a high enough income bracket to contribute to its visibility."

The first university to offer jazz for credit was North Texas State in Denton, in the late 1950s. Other universities organized bands, but the word "jazz" was still unacceptable. They were called "stage" or "lab" bands. (Students were often ejected from campus practice studios for playing jazz in them.) Bandleader Stan Kenton was one of the first professionals to become interested in jazz education, conducting clinics and organizing "stage band" summer camps.

Most of the teachers, despite their enthusiasm and love for jazz, were classically trained and had never played jazz professionally. The NAJE was formed 16 years ago to educate jazz educators. Thrown out of work by rock in the 1960s, musicians began to join faculties. People like Jackie McLean, Archie Shepp and Richard Davis became full-fledged teachers.

sistor at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York and organizer of a show based on the museum's collection of 300 European and Oriental folding fans, planned for February 1987, disagreed.

"Actually, there would not have been a fan language," she maintained. "People like the romance of it, but a codified language would have defeated the purpose of what would have been designed as a veiled communication. The whole idea came from a satirical piece done in a 1711 issue of The Spectator by Joseph Addison, in which he capitalized on the contemporary enthusiasm for fans and proposed a fan academy that would teach a fan language."

In the 19th century, Commercon, a Parisian fanmaker related, popularized a fan language, but for commercial advertising purposes. Twirling the fan in the left hand meant "We are being watched," covering the left ear with an open fan signaled "Do not betray our secret," and so on.

The origin of the fan can be traced to Japan and China in the eighth century. Its earliest use was ceremonial or as an indication of rank. When trade routes opened, the fan wended its way to Europe, where it first appeared in Portugal

in the 15th century. The 16th century saw the beginning of the fan as a personal costume accessory, primarily in Spain, Italy and France at first.

By the 18th century, the fan was being employed by the bourgeoisie as well as the aristocracy, and by the 19th century it had become common to all classes. The fan had established itself as a sort of "ice-breaker" or conversation piece.

There are two types of folding fans, one with a paper leaf and the other, called *brié*, which consists solely of sticks riveted together at the base, held together at the top with a ribbon or chord, and opening out to form a flat fan.

All these components — sticks, leaf, river, ribbon, sometimes jewels, plus painting, carving and gilding — required multiple sources and various craftsmen. By 1673, a fanmakers' guild had been founded in Paris and by 1709 there was a Worshipful Company of Fan Makers in London.

Commercon said it was frequently difficult to date and give provenance to fans. Since a fan was something of a luxury item, it would often have been repaired rather than replaced, or a leaf might have been changed to accord with a new fashion.

Costly Fanstasies to Fan the Flames of a Collector's Fancy

By Ann Barry
New York Times Staff Writer

"I'd always traveled a lot and bought things along the way," said Charles France, an Oklahoma City collector. "Sometimes in my 20s, I decided, 'Something in the world trade stems from the great number of Japanese government and private corporations.'

"The chair aims to break down the Judeo-Christian attitude that you must suffer to work."

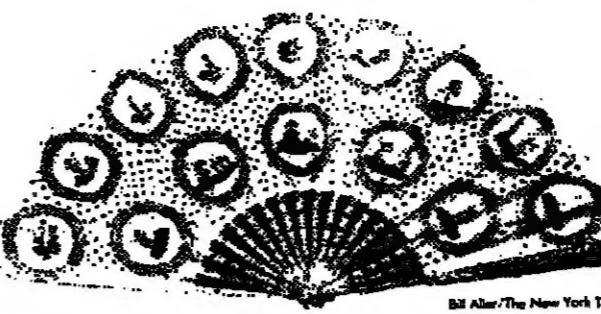
France sat in a state of mild bewilderment in his apartment, which resembles an antique shop minus price tags and reveals a most eclectic taste. Surrounded by items such as stacks of English and French candy boxes, a menagerie of stuffed bears, miniature picture frames, French past jewelry, an 18th-century Austrian chest, a framed Chinese kimono, an American patented crib-swing and a French poster of Mistinguett, France said, "I may have to move."

One of the cornerstones of his holdings is an assembly of about 25 folded fans from the 18th and 19th centuries. "I was initially drawn to fans for their paintings," he said, showing what he regards as the crème de la crème of his collection: a late 18th-century French fan, which he picked up in London at a shop in Portobello Road, and estimates to be worth \$1,500. It unfolds a charming pastoral scene in oil on paper, with

mother-of-pearl and gold overlay sticks replete with birds and flowers. Another fan of the same period and about the same worth, for which France paid \$750 about 10 years ago, displays a Watteau-like scene that, with its crisp, vivid colors, might have been painted yesterday.

An even more delicate fan has bouquets of lilacs painted on guaze, trimmed with handmade lace that is echoed by a handmade lace basket at the center of the leaf. France bought this fan at a Miami antiques fair about five years ago for \$350 and guesses that it is worth twice that today.

On a foray in 1975 to the Marché aux Puces in Paris, France happened on an unusual fan complete with its original box,



A French fan from the collection of Charles France.

inscribed "La Naissance et le Triomphe de l'Amour." The fan is shaped like Cupid's arrow; both sides of the leaf have circular watercolors on the theme of Cupid's initiation into the use of the boy and arrow. France estimates its value at \$2,000.

"There are all kinds of fans I don't have," he said; "telescope fans, commemorative fans, feather fans." He does possess an unusual three-sided fan for which he paid \$50 in Chicago, to a shopkeeper who did not know its secret.

"The use of the fan was more than just functional," France said. "A whole fan language developed. 'My husband is here, go away,' that sort of thing."

Lucy Commercon, textile con-

sistor at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York and organizer of a show based on the museum's collection of 300 European and Oriental folding fans, planned for February 1987, disagreed.

"Actually, there would not have been a fan language," she maintained. "People like the romance of it, but a codified language would have defeated the purpose of what would have been designed as a veiled communication. The whole idea came from a satirical piece done in a 1711 issue of The Spectator by Joseph Addison, in which he capitalized on the contemporary enthusiasm for fans and proposed a fan academy that would teach a fan language."

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in a funny kind of way it's not all negative. First of all they do a lot of listening, they have access to many recordings. And also, by not being structured on the American pattern they are developing their own national trends, avoiding certain clichés. We encourage this."

Meanwhile, he said, in the United States "the market is now being flooded by pop unarranged for jazz bands. There's a good book there. A kid coming into high school, this is his music. If he can play a Michael Jackson tune in a jazz band then we can take him to the next step. It's healthy if we nurture it properly. The danger is not taking students past where they already are."

"Another danger is the increasing number of contests and prizes. There's always this controversy — is competition necessary in the field of culture? Yes, if used properly. It should not be the ultimate goal. We don't want a band to work on three pieces all year and then take them to a contest. Students should get a look at the entire spectrum. Most of all, it should be fun for them."

The drummer Elvin Jones once conducted a clinic for more than 300 students in Japan. A journalist asked him where all these fledgling drummers could find work. Jones replied: "You don't have to win the Tour de France to enjoy riding a bicycle."

Jazz Goes to School: 'Lab Bands' Come Out of the Studio

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

WHEN the school year begins in the United States, "virtually every high school in the country will have a jazz program," according to Richard Dunscomb, international chairman of the National Association of Jazz Educators, or NAJE. At last count the number was somewhere around 15,000 high schools, and there are about 300 college programs.

Dunscomb, director of bands for Purdue University, goes to Montreux, Switzerland, each summer to direct the jazz festival's student band concerts and workshops. The NAJE, with 6,000 members and six full-time employees, is headquartered in the heartland of the United States — Manhattan, Kansas. Jazz education is an all-American subject, rapidly becoming an industry.

Increasing quantities of improvising and teaching methods, combo and big band arrangements, magazines and audio-visual material are being published. Dunscomb is writing a directory listing, describing and grading them. There are more workshops, seminars and summer band camps all the time, and Down Beat Magazine inaugurated a student jazz poll this year.

Most of the teachers, despite their enthusiasm and love for jazz, were classically trained and had never played jazz professionally.

The NAJE was formed 16 years ago to educate jazz educators. Thrown out of work by rock in the 1960s, musicians began to join faculties. People like Jackie McLean, Archie Shepp and Richard Davis became full-fledged teachers.

Products of jazz schools, Dunscomb pointed to a big band from an Iowa high school, shiny-faced teen-agers struggling with Count Basie and Chick Corea arrangements with infectious joy: "Most of these kids are not going to be professional musicians. We are developing consumers. These will be the lawyers, doctors and executives of the future. They may continue to play jazz for pleasure, they will be able to appreciate it, and they will be in a high enough income bracket to contribute to its visibility."

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An alto saxophonist named Jamie Aebersold has released a collection of 45 recordings with professional rhythm sections, complemented by method books with sample solo transcriptions, chords and instructions helping the student improviser to play along.

Aebersold recently donated \$600 worth of material to the Polish Jazz Society, and Dunscomb has been working on publishers and record companies to follow that example. With the help of funding from the U.S. Information Agency, he conducted a series of clinics in Poland and Hungary this year.

International jazz education is embryonic, yet not integrated into curricula. "I've gone to many countries and worked with educators, professional musicians and students," Dunscomb said. "It's difficult but we're progressing. I would say that the highest level of student proficiency, and certainly enthusiasm, is in Poland. They are just sponges. I'm just wasted after clinics there. They have such an urgent desire to learn."

The basic element of jazz called swing is a combination of the African and North American experiences: transplanting it is a delicate matter. Dunscomb said other cultures' lack of exposure to manifestations of swing such as Afro-American body movement and speech patterns could cause problems, but he added:

United Press International

Trading Is Light on the NYSE

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

by a move up if interest rates start to decline. "The safe and sane thing now is to be on the sidelines and be very selective," he said. "Caution is the word of the moment."

Texas Utilities was near the top of the active list and up slightly.

Southern Co. was lower in active trading. Mess. Petroleum Co. was advancing. Its board approved a plan to reorganize the company into a new limited partnership to be called Midway Limited Partnership.

Spyrell was gaining and Texas Internat'l. was up slightly, both in active trading.

Among airline stocks, Pan American World Airways was lower while Western Airlines and Eastern Airlines were ahead.

Several blue-chips were higher. IBM, Exxon, Chevron, General Electric and Eastman Kodak were up modestly.

Some pharmaceuticals were weaker. Upjohn was down sharply. Merck and Pfizer were also lower.

The resignation of Brazil's finance minister made little impact on stocks of money center banks. Manufacturers Hanover was up slightly. Citibank was off a fraction, and Chase Manhattan Bank was unchanged.

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AMEX prices	P.12
AMEX stocks/price	P.12
NYSE stocks/price	P. 7
Commodities	P. 7
Currency rates	P. 9
Commodities	P. 14
Dividends	P. 14

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1985

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Chicago Merc, CBOE Move To Lock Up S&P Indexes

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the Chicago Mercantile Exchange announced last week that it planned to introduce futures on an index of over-the-counter stocks this fall, the second-largest futures market again showed that it had not lost its innovative touch. Not only does the Merc plan to trade futures on Standard & Poor's index of 250 industrial stocks, it also plans to link with the Chicago Board Options Exchange's planned options market on the same index.

If the plans are successful it would give the two Chicago exchanges solid holds on what promise to be extremely successful markets on the S&P-250 index futures and options. As it is, both exchanges dominate the futures and options trade in indexes based on New York Stock Exchange issues.

Indeed, the Chicago Merc's second most actively traded of all futures, its volume in July, 1.1 million contracts, was exceeded only by the Chicago Board of Trade's Treasury-bond futures, at 3.3 million contracts.

The CBOE's S&P-100 option, meanwhile, is by far the most active of all options markets, with an average of 400,000 contracts traded each day. In fact, the 100-options market has grown so powerful that Wall Street analysts who once considered it the tail on the Big Board's dog now quip that it frequently moves the entire equities market.

But Leo Melamed, the former chairman of the Chicago Merc who pioneered the first foreign-currency, interest-rate and index futures on that exchange, believes the over-the-counters market will continue to be the fastest growing stock market.

"Since 1980, OTC trading has increased 127 percent and now averages 75 percent of the Big Board's daily volume," he observed last week during a visit to New York. He added: "The number of OTC stocks has climbed to over 4,000, from 2,900, in this period, while the Big Board still has about 1,500 listed issues. Clearly, the investors see more potential in OTC stocks than in the more mature companies whose shares are traded on the Big Board."

MEANWHILE, William J. Brodsky, the Chicago Merc's president who also came to New York to brief brokerage officials on the proposed index futures, said he was impressed during a recent trip through Asia by the strong interest shown by financial institutions there in U.S. futures and options markets.

"Many people in and out of our industry complain that the proliferation of new futures and options is diluting all but a few active markets," Mr. Brodsky said. "This is not true, because a growing percentage of our volume, some 30 percent, now comes from abroad. When the Tokyo financial-futures market opens its doors in October, the international hedging and trading will increase even more."

What also bodes well for the U.S. financial futures and options markets, Mr. Brodsky said, was the emergence of China as an increasingly important global economic power.

"Whether China's financial authorities use our markets to hedge foreign exchange or dollar instruments or let the Japanese act as their brokers, they too will need liquid hedging markets," he said. "It is interesting that the first head of a foreign state to visit an American futures exchange was President Li (Xianian) of China, who toured the Chicago Merc on July 26."

For his part, Mr. Melamed says flatly, that in five years, Tokyo

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		Aug. 26									
Amsterdam	1.10	\$	1.45	D.M.	1.2495	F.F.	1.11	Gdr.	B.P.	S.F.	Yen
Brussels	1.09	70.35	20.82	DM	6.6715	1.0785	10.9135	—	5.54	130.45	131.35
Frankfurt	1.0764	2.85	—	DM	—	—	4.703	—	122.17	—	114.75
London	1.06	—	—	DM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.0519	5.95	67.19	DM	5.9585	11.137	10.915	7.24	—	—	—
Paris	1.0519	7.2727	1.4097	DM	1.4103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.0519	7.2727	1.4097	DM	1.4103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	1.0435	33.23	85.44	DM	8.713	15.074	14.775	13.21	13.21	13.21	13.21
Zurich	1.0388	3.6544	7.1725	DM	1.0729	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	0.8074	0.7055	1.2743	DM	2.323	4.5787	1.8212	1.9849	—	—	—
1 DLR	—	—	—	DM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Closes in London and Zurich. Dollars in other European centers. New York rates of 2 P.M.

(a) Commercial rate (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one unit (d) Units of 10,000 (e) Not quoted; N.A. not available.

(f) 1-Yr. spot rates: (g) 1-Month rates: (h) 3-Month rates: (i) 6-Month rates: (j) 1-Year rates: (k) 2-Year rates: (l) 3-Year rates: (m) 4-Year rates: (n) 5-Year rates: (o) 7-Year rates: (p) 10-Year rates: (q) 15-Year rates: (r) 20-Year rates: (s) 30-Year rates: (t) 40-Year rates: (u) 50-Year rates: (v) 60-Year rates: (w) 70-Year rates: (x) 80-Year rates: (y) 90-Year rates: (z) 100-Year rates: (aa) 110-Year rates: (bb) 120-Year rates: (cc) 130-Year rates: (dd) 140-Year rates: (ee) 150-Year rates: (ff) 160-Year rates: (gg) 170-Year rates: (hh) 180-Year rates: (ii) 190-Year rates: (jj) 200-Year rates: (kk) 210-Year rates: (ll) 220-Year rates: (mm) 230-Year rates: (nn) 240-Year rates: (oo) 250-Year rates: (pp) 260-Year rates: (qq) 270-Year rates: (rr) 280-Year rates: (ss) 290-Year rates: (tt) 300-Year rates: (uu) 310-Year rates: (vv) 320-Year rates: (ww) 330-Year rates: (xx) 340-Year rates: (yy) 350-Year rates: (zz) 360-Year rates: (aa) 370-Year rates: (bb) 380-Year rates: (cc) 390-Year 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At 50, UAW Faces Difficult Future

New York Times Service

DETROIT — There were only about 200 people gathered at Detroit's Fort Shelby Hotel 50 years ago when the United Automobile Workers was founded.

Within a few years of getting a charter from the American Federation of Labor on Aug. 26, 1935, the UAW had become a force to be reckoned with, and it continues today as one of the largest and most powerful unions in the United States.

But as the union prepared to celebrate its 50th anniversary Monday with an outpouring of ceremonies and "oral histories" from elderly veterans of the organizing battles of 1930s and 1940s, its future looks difficult.

The onslaught of imports from Japan and Europe has seriously damaged the American automobile

industry and, by reducing the number of jobs, cut the union's membership from a peak of more than 1.5 million in 1979 to about 1.2 million.

More than 125,000 Canadian members will formally withdraw to form their own union in a few weeks. With imports still rising and the American auto companies furiously installing automation in an attempt to regain a competitive edge, the chances that the UAW will ever regain its former size are considered small.

The outlook for the UAW depends on how successful the U.S. auto industry is in competing,

says Richard Block, the director of the School of Labor and Industrial Relations at Michigan State University.

"The UAW grew and prospered in the 1950s, '60s and '70s when the automobile market in this country was sheltered. Now, for the first time, the union is feeling the effects of competition."

In those golden decades before 1980, the union was often the pace-setter for industrial America, with other unions striving to match the contracts won by the UAW.

Lately, though, the trend has been the other way. The union granted wage and benefit concessions to Chrysler Corp. in 1979 to help keep the auto concern from bankruptcy, and in 1982 under the pressure of a severe recession,

granted concessions to General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. Even though prosperity has apparently returned to the industry, the 1984 contracts that the union negotiated at the two largest companies did not match the annual 3 percent increases of the past.

Recently, the UAW agreed to a highly unusual contract that was the price of getting GM to construct its plant for building a new small-car line, the Saturn, in this country. The Saturn, to be built at a new plant in Spring Hill, Tennessee, is aimed at competing with imports.

The labor agreement for the plant includes outlines for a high degree of cooperation between management and labor, but also sets the pay level 20 percent below the industry average unless productivity and quality goals were met. Top executives of GM are hailing it as the wave of the future.

Although they agreed to the Saturn experiment, many of the top leaders of the union, steeped in the lore of adversarial relations with management, are treating the agreement warily.

"We hope this thing will work out, that all the pieces of the jigsaw will fall together," said Owen F. Bieber, the UAW president, "but it may not. The worst thing in the world we could do is to try to make it fit in traditional operations."

But other influential union voices said that Saturn-like agree-



Owen Bieber

ments and other responses to the changing nature of the auto industry were needed to insure the union's future. "We have to find new ways to compete," that's an absolute," said Douglas A. Fraser, Mr. Bieber's predecessor as union president. "Whether it is the Saturn way or other ways, we have to do it."

In addition to being tied to an industry long under economic pressure, union leaders said that they were concerned about what they see as a hostile national administration and a public disregard for the role of unions. The union recently opened a \$2-million television-advertising campaign, some of it filmed at GM's plant in Tarrytown, New York, to convey the message that union workers are like other middle-class families. "We thought it was time we spoke on behalf of our members to the public at large," Mr. Bieber said. "This is not a single-issue union."

Used-Home Sales Rise In U.S. to 5-Year High

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Sales of existing homes in the United States posted their largest increase in four months in July and rose to the highest level in almost five years, an industry group said Monday.

The National Association of Realtors said that sales of existing homes last month rose 11.5 percent from a year earlier, to an annual rate of 3.14 million units. The June increase had been 0.7-percent. The increase left the annual sales pace at its highest level since October 1980, when homes were sold at a rate of 3.21 million units.

Mr. Hoyte said Sunday at a congress of the governing political party, the People's National Congress, that arrangements were being made to drill three exploratory wells in eastern Guyana, where there are indications of significant oil deposits.

Guyana Sees Potential For Production of Oil

Reuters

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Guyana will hold talks with several oil companies in London next month to discuss its production potential, President Hugo Desmond Hoyte said.

Mr. Hoyte said Sunday at a congress of the governing political party, the People's National Congress, that arrangements were being made to drill three exploratory wells in eastern Guyana, where there are indications of significant oil deposits.

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Quotes as of: August 26, 1985

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Whitaker
3rd Quer. 1985 1984
Revenue 270 347
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Revenue 520 670
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Stocks and Bonds - 1985

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THE EUROMARKETS

VW Expects Sales to Rise 12% in '85

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Volkswagen AG expects its worldwide sales in 1985 will rise almost 12 percent from last year to about 2.4 million vehicles, pushing net profits above last year's 228 million Deutsche marks (\$82.9 million), the company's managing board chairman said Monday.

"We're producing 800 more cars daily this year than last year," Carl Hahn, the chairman, said. Last year, VW's sales totaled more than 2.14 million vehicles.

Mr. Hahn also said VW saw its net profits in the second six months of this year improving from last year's results, continuing a trend shown in the first half.

He noted that VW, the world's fifth largest automaker, has achieved car sales leadership in its principal market of Europe for the first time in the first half of 1985.

"It looks good in the second half, too, but what is even better, we expect to be No. 1 in dollar volume in Europe, and our profit picture looks better than last year," Mr. Hahn said.

He said the sales outlook in Europe in coming months is brighter as a result of the settlement of a controversy over auto-exhaust standards.

Asked about the outlook for the U.S. market, Mr. Hahn said he expected next year's auto market to be level with this year's, but he said the outlook was better for European luxury cars, such as VW's Audi products and its exports in the \$10,000 category, such as the Jetta.

Speaking in Detroit at the opening of the Tenth Annual Automotive News World Congress, Mr. Hahn urged the U.S. industry to take the initiative to develop Third World nations, which represent a vast, untapped market.

Latin America's combined population of more than 400 million is a huge potential market but only if something is done to stimulate that continent's economy and help in its debt situation, he added.

Mr. Hahn also said that China is ripe for some large-scale investments and venture arrangements and called Mexico a "Canada-type of manufacturing base" that will be utilized by domestic U.S. and Japanese companies to benefit American consumers.

He added that global investment by the auto industry will escalate but that Africa may be left out "with the possible exception of Nigeria and South Africa." (Reuters, UPI)

Henkel to Offer Shares To Public for First Time

Reuters

BONN — Henkel KGAA, the family-owned West German chemicals group, said Monday that it will offer shares to the public for the first time in its 109-year history.

The company, best known for its Persil washing powder, said it will sell 1.5 million shares on German stock exchanges in early October.

Banking sources estimate that the issue could raise almost 400 million Deutsche marks (\$145 million) in new capital.

Henkel is the fourth-biggest West German chemical producer.

The flotation, approved at a recent weekend meeting of family shareholders, makes Henkel the latest in a series of family-owned West German companies to allow outside investors recently.

Porsche AG, the sports-car maker, Axel Springer AG, the publishing company, Nixdorf Computer AG have all gone public in the past two years.

Henkel will remain firmly under family control, however. Although they will earn a higher dividend than ordinary shares, the preference shares offered will not carry voting rights and will initially amount to only 13 percent of Henkel's capital. Family members will

continue to hold all voting shares.

Henkel, which operates in 45 countries and employs about 31,000 people worldwide, said an increase in its capital linked to the share issue opened up new possibilities for expansion.

A spokesman said the company had specific projects in mind, but declined to give details. Henkel executives have said in the past they are eager to strengthen U.S. operations.

Banking sources said they expected the shares to be priced at around 260 DM, which would bring in 390 million DM.

The issue comes in a year when Henkel expects a marked improvement in profits following a reorganization in 1984 that included the sale of money-losing subsidiaries.

Last year it increased after-tax profit by 26 percent to 130 million DM on worldwide sales of 9.34 billion DM.

The company was set up in 1876 by Fritz Henkel. It achieved a major breakthrough in 1907 when Hugo Henkel, the founder's son, developed Persil, said by the company to be the first powder that could wash clothes clean without housewives having to scrub out the dirt.

COMPANY NOTES

AFL Limited Partnership, an investor group associated with Miller Tabak Hirsch & Co. of the United States, has started its tender offer for 950,000 common shares of Van Dusen Air Inc. at \$19.50 each. Van Dusen is based in Minneapolis.

Arka Inc. of the United States has reached an agreement to sell its Arkansas Cement Corp. unit to Ash Grove Cement Co. for \$38 million. The sale is expected to be completed on Friday.

Atlas Consolidated Mining & Development Corp. said a second-quarter loss was a result of continuing depressed copper prices with little improvement in the price of gold. The Manila-based company reported a second-quarter loss of 31 cents a share on sales of \$40.1 million, compared with a loss of 12 cents on sales of \$44.5 million a year earlier.

Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana SA, the partly government-owned telephone company, took almost half of all foreign investment on the Madrid Stock Exchange in the first seven months of this year. Its shares accounted for 8.4 million of the 17.7 million

shares traded by foreign investors in the January-July period.

Kesterine Corp. of the United States said it expected continued softness in electronics orders to make results for the fourth quarter ending Sept. 30 "substantially lower" than results in the fourth period last year. It reported a third-quarter loss of \$2.1 million, compared with profit of \$4.9 million a year earlier.

General Motors Corp. will lay off about 1,100 hourly workers at its Pontiac, Michigan, assembly facilities next month because of depressed demand for buses and heavy-duty trucks. Layoffs are scheduled to begin Sept. 16.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. said that its McDonnell Douglas Finance Corp. subsidiary has acquired substantially all the assets of Sun Electric Corp.'s unit, SECC Financial Services Inc., for about \$40 million.

Molecular Genetics Inc. said American Cyanamid Co. has signed an agreement licensing Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc. to incorporate tolerance to imidazolines into some of its lines of corn seed.

Phillips Petroleum Co. of the United States has sold its subsidiary, Gao North Sea Ltd., to Det Norske Oljeselskap A/S or Norway for 400 million kroner (\$49 million). The sale includes GAO's ownership of shares in four exploration blocks on the Dutch continental shelf.

Shoreline Savings Bank and Washington Federal Savings & Loan Association announced a proposal Monday to merge the bank into Washington Federal.

Under terms of the agreement, Shoreline Savings' shareholders would receive Washington Federal stock for \$15.50 per share, cash or both.

Standard Chartered Bank signed an agreement in Beijing with Japanese and Chinese interests to set up a joint venture leasing company in China. It said its partners are China National Technical Import Corp., Liaoning International Trust & Investment Corp., Dalian Local Trust & Investment Corp., all of China, and Nichimen Corp. of Japan. The venture is capitalized at \$3 million.

Japanese Weigh U.S. Chip Output

Reuters

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan said Monday that it was considering production of semiconductors in the United States as part of its long-term business strategy.

"The time has come for us to study U.S. production [of microchips]," a spokesman said. But he denied reports in the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun that said the group would build a plant in the U.S. Midwest in early 1987. Monthly output of the reported plant was put at 10 million chips, mainly for use in Matsushita color TV sets and video-tape recorders.

"We have not decided anything on the timing, scale, investment and operation formulas," the spokesman said.

Named after two of its constituents, Persephone and Semele, Persil became Henkel's best-known product and remains the market leader in West Germany today.

Since World War II, Henkel has diversified away from its traditional cleaning agents business. Its product line now includes adhesives, cosmetics and personal hygiene products.

Viacom Set To Acquire 2 TV Firms

By Nell Henderson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Warner Communications Inc. and Viacom International Inc. said Monday that they had reached an agreement that will allow Viacom to acquire Warner's interests in two major U.S. cable-television programmers — MTV Networks Inc. and Showtime-The Movie Channel.

Under the agreement, Viacom is to pay \$500 million in cash and give Warner warrants to acquire Viacom stock, in exchange for Warner's interests in the two programmers.

Viacom is currently the 10th largest cable-system operator in the United States.

Under the agreement, Viacom would gain complete ownership of the two programming services and would more than double its annual revenues to about \$770 million, a spokesman said. Viacom reported profit of \$30.6 million on sales of \$320 million in 1984.

Warner owns half of Warner Amex Cable Communications Inc., which owns part of MTV Networks and Showtime. Warner said Aug. 9 that it had exercised its option to buy the other half of Warner Amex from American Express Co. for \$450 million.

Under terms of the agreement, Viacom would acquire Warner's 31-percent stake and Warner Amex's 19-percent stake in Showtime, which primarily provides movies. Viacom owns the remaining 50 percent.

Viacom would buy Warner's 66-percent share of MTV Networks, which operates two 24-hour music-video services, MTV and VH-1, and a children's channel, Nickelodeon.

Viacom said it would purchase the remaining 33 percent of MTV Networks' stock, which is publicly owned, for \$33.50 per share.

MTV Networks reported a 1984 profit of \$11.9 million on revenue of \$109.5 million.

Warner would get warrants to buy 1,625 million shares of Viacom stock Monday, unchanged from 2,758 DM on Friday. Dealers said the unit closed in the middle of the day's narrow range in a market thinned by the absence of London traders and underpinned by its resistance to a drop below the support level of 2.74 DM last week.

The market was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.7586 Deutsche marks Monday, unchanged from 2.7586 DM on Friday. Dealers said the unit closed in the middle of the day's narrow range in a market thinned by the absence of London traders and underpinned by its resistance to a drop below the support level of 2.74 DM last week.

If all the warrants were exercised, Warner would gain 10 percent of Viacom, said David R. Fuhrer, a Viacom spokesman.

Fall in DM Bond Yields Roils Market

By Allan Saunderson

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The acceleration of the Deutsche-mark bond yield decline last week has thrown the market into uncertainty, and syndication managers were sharply divided on the effect of the slide on the September Eurobond calendar for West Germany. The calendar was expected to be announced as early as Wednesday.

Anticipation now centers on an issue volume of probably about 2 billion DM or slightly higher, well above August's 1.51 billion DM. The potential of the DM to rise further against the dollar was the key to decisions by corporate treasurers on whether to raise funds in West Germany at present, the managers said.

Syndication managers said unless borrowers have, like multinational companies, a constant need for DM funds, they would balance initial costs against risks of higher repayment costs.

"I don't know how much longer corporate treasurers are going to wait, whether that 3½ point in the final analysis makes that much difference," the West German bank syndication manager said.

The managers said some unforeseen factors could also emerge in currency markets, suddenly reversing the DM's rise against the dollar and putting renewed upward pressure on yields in West Germany.

A second manager for a U.S.-based bank in Frankfurt said, however, that feeling was running strongly that the DM would rise to at least 2.60 against the dollar. Most borrowers would therefore wait until cost of funds has dropped further.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Is Mixed in Quiet European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Corporate orders out of West Germany were at a very low ebb, traders said.

The dollar turned in a mixed performance in other European markets.

In Paris, the dollar was quoted at 8,422 French francs, down from 8,424 francs on Friday. The dollar closed in Zurich at 2,253.8 Swiss francs, up from an earlier 2,250 francs.

Earlier in the day, the dollar ended against the yen in Tokyo at 236.55, up from 236.45.

The European markets continue to focus on the strength of the U.S. economy, waiting on data due at the end of the week. These include July leading indicators, in addition to trade balance figures and factory orders.

Dealers said the dollar seemed trapped within a range of 2,7350 to 2,78 DM, with the entry of U.S. markets on Monday afternoon also failing to liven up trading.

Some operators in Frankfurt said foreign clients had voiced concern over West Germany's growing espionage scandal.

There were a series of meetings in Bonn as Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and key

(Reuters, AP)

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THAT STARTED FLYING IN 1947
IS NOW TWO YEARS OLD.**

With the average age of our aircraft a mere two years, we have the most modern fleet in the world. Now it is not only our inflight service that even other airlines talk about.

A great way to fly
SINGAPORE AIRLINES

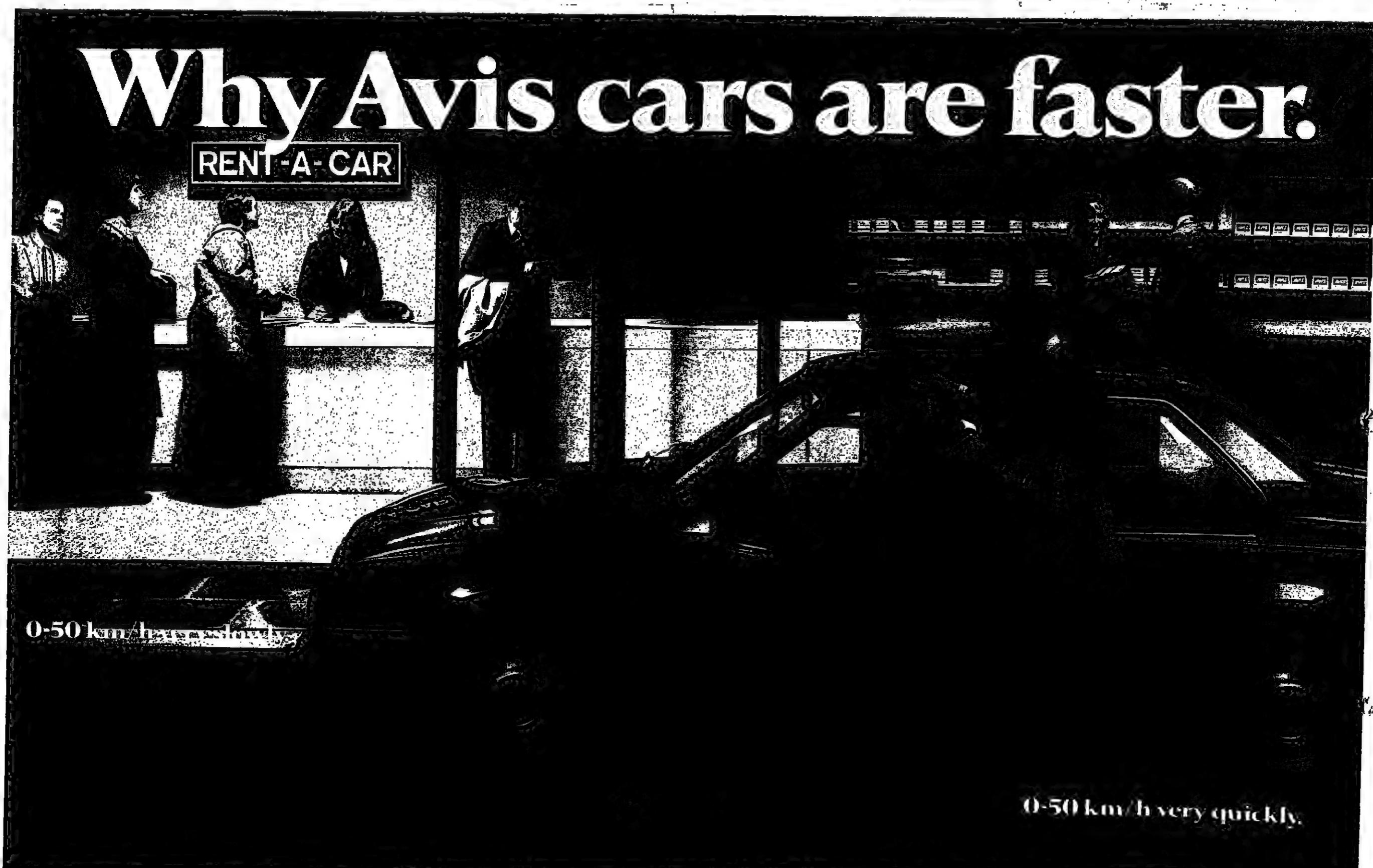
**Monday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52s 1985	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg.
A										
7/4 4%	ADP In					29	26	24	24	+ 1/2
18 5%	AL Lab's	.5				19	24	16	15	- 1/2
22% 12	AMC	.15	9			18	21	16	16	+ 1/2
5/4 2%	AM Int'l					47	57	33	34	+ 1/2
8/4% 66	ATT Fd	5.07	6	6.2		17	21	20	20	+ 1/2
6 2%	AcmePr					15	17	12	12	+ 1/2
11/4 8/2	AcmeU	.22	3.2	27		15	17	12	12	+ 1/2
18/4 9/2	Action					31	34	21	21	+ 1/2
6/4 1%	Action Rs					17	24	12	12	+ 1/2
3/4 16/4	Ad Rus'l	.14	.5	18		11	17	12	17	+ 1/2
21/4 15/4	Adobe	.28	1.4	14		11	17	12	17	+ 1/2
2/4 4	Aerocn					123	126	26	26	+ 1/2
9/4 5%	AirExp					9	14	6	6	+ 1/2
12 5%	AirCal					133	139	109	109	+ 1/2
13/4 9/4	Alcatel	1.29	9.4	5		92	92	124	124	+ 1/2
10/4 65/4	Almitra n					7	12	92	92	+ 1/2
9/4 12/4	Albow					12	12	84	84	+ 1/2
7/4 5%	Alcoa					11	14	11	11	+ 1/2
17/4 7/4	Alchimia	.05	.4	61		38	38	114	114	+ 1/2
34 30	Alcoa Pr	3.75	10.9			1002	1044	2412	2412	+ 1/2
28/4 6/4	Alcoa Pr					36	41	224	224	+ 1/2
18/4 10/4	Aradha	.20	1.4	17		560	1496	139	139	+ 1/2
11/4 5/4	Aramedco	.08	1.4			17	55	56	56	+ 1/2
13/4 5%	AmBil'l	.15	1.4	15		53	109	104	104	+ 1/2
4/4 36/4	AmConfl	1.00	21	15		153	314	303	303	+ 1/2
4/4 18/4	AmEx w'l					314	314	303	303	+ 1/2
9 5%	AmFrac U					22	1908	526	526	+ 1/2
12/4 5%	AmHm					9	209	526	526	+ 1/2
5/4 24/4	Alisart					37	41	159	159	+ 1/2
19/4 12/4	Alisart	.52	3.4	42		41	159	149	149	+ 1/2
12/4 5/4	Alisart	.52	3.4	42		14	14	14	14	+ 1/2
5 12	Alisid					1414	44	44	44	+ 1/2
6/4 3	AlmOil					298	376	376	376	+ 1/2
6/4 50%	AlPeff	2.00	3.7	18		43	43	52	52	+ 1/2
16 12/4	AlPret	24b	1.4	4		47	76	76	76	+ 1/2
8/4 6/4	AlRmty					258	136	136	136	+ 1/2
16/4 11/4	AlRoy'l	.85	6.5	30		48	48	2	2	+ 1/2
6 3	ASCI					34	34	116	116	+ 1/2
2/4 13/4	Ampal	.06	3.0	10		16	16	29	29	+ 1/2
2/4 21/4	Amplif'x					64	64	116	116	+ 1/2
2/4 3/4	Amplif'x					6	6	47	47	+ 1/2
7/4 5/4	Artery n					12	12	6	6	+ 1/2
11/4 5/4	Artrm					1	1	47	47	+ 1/2
12/4 7/4	ArrowA	.20	2.3	12		10	58	58	58	+ 1/2
9/4 6/4	Asmrs g	.15	1.4	11		58	58	92	92	+ 1/2
12/4 1/4	Astrex					363	129	129	129	+ 1/2
3/4 1%	Astrate					13	13	58	58	+ 1/2
4/4 2/4	Atics wt					1	3	3	3	+ 1/2
5/4 2	Auditor					23	23	27	27	+ 1/2
B										
4/4 3/4	BAT In	.14a	3.3	6		593	476	476	476	+ 1/2
25/4 13/4	BDM 3					27	32	2436	2376	+ 1/2
3/4 13/4	BDT					9	36	31	31	+ 1/2
16/4 10/4	BSN					38	126	119	119	+ 1/2
10/4 7/4	Solders	.32a	3.3			1	94	94	94	+ 1/2
4/4 21/4	BomFm w'l					8	315	312	312	+ 1/2
25/4 22/4	BomFd	2.43	9.7			14	254	247	247	+ 1/2
7/4 4/4	Bonstr g					2	7	7	7	+ 1/2
9/4 9/4	BnkBtr	.40	4.4	15		14	58	58	58	+ 1/2
4/4 7/4	Barco					4	314	314	314	+ 1/2
4/4 2/4	BaronEn					20	13	3	3	+ 1/2
6/4 4/4	BaronG					13	13	47	47	+ 1/2
12 1/4	BaronG					50	104	104	104	+ 1/2
22/4 10/4	BaroBk	1.80	16.4			109	109	106	106	+ 1/2
4/4 1/4	Bartron					3	66	294	294	+ 1/2
3/4 20/4	BarrBrg	.32	1.1	14		872	32	314	314	+ 1/2
13/4 7/4	BarCo	.72	2.2	19		72	146	146	146	+ 1/2
13/4 9/4	BarEv	.48	4.8	15		8	271	219	219	+ 1/2
24 21/4	BarImM	1.00	4.4	15		18	164	164	164	+ 1/2
19 13/4	BarImR A					5	265	246	246	+ 1/2
29 14/4	Barings s	.40	2.3	9		42	34	34	34	+ 1/2
13/4 13/4	BlockE					4	164	14	14	+ 1/2
19/4 13/4	BlountA	.45	2.8	8		8	7	16	16	+ 1/2
19/4 17/4	BlountB	.45	2.8	8		8	7	16	16	+ 1/2
23 11/4	Bokeh's	.25	2.0	17		1710	1710	1710	1710	+ 1/2
18/4 7/4	BowWor	.20	4.4	12		124	124	104	104	+ 1/2
17/4 12/4	BowWor					31	51	51	51	+ 1/2
5/4 12/4	BowWor					24	21	21	21	+ 1/2
24/4 19/4	Brown	.44	2.6	17		51	224	224	224	+ 1/2
37/4 25/4	BrownF	1.00	2.7	14		28	376	376	376	+ 1/2
40/4 27/4	BrownF	1.00	2.7	14		122	474	409	409	+ 1/2
4/4 2/4	BrownF of					5	4	3	3	+ 1/2
5/4 2/4	Buchan	.40	10.4			7	314	314	314	+ 1/2
5/4 24/4	Buckh Pl	.50	2.1	9		13	474	474	474	+ 1/2
34/4 13/4	Bush n					23	754	754	754	+ 1/2
C										
19/4 7/4	CDI s					13	15	20	20	+ 1/2
12/4 12/4	CEM Ca					28	28	105	105	+ 1/2
4/4 13/4	CEM Co					74	74	104	104	+ 1/2
13/4 13/4	CRS	.34	1.9	12		100	117	117	117	+ 1/2
15/4 9/4	Cronj					5	23	23	23	+ 1/2
8/4 11/4	CapitaA					11	11	11	11	+ 1/2
14/4 10/4	CapitaC	1.28	10.8			24	24	254	254	+ 1/2
20/4 11/4	CapitaM	.50	2.4	24		1370	570	570	570	+ 1/2
6/4 3/4	Capita N					24	24	24	24	+ 1/2
13/4 7/4	Capitol					24	24	24	24	+ 1/2
18/4 7/4	Capros	.80	9.8	14		10	676	676	676	+ 1/2
18/4 11/4	Comca	.32	1.9	10		7	26	26	26	+ 1/2
3/4 14/4	Comcen					10	21	21	21	+ 1/2
18/4 13/4	Comcor G	.38				10	21	21	21	+ 1/2
23/4 18/4	ComOce	.44				10	7	334	334	+ 1/2
35/4 25/4	CVWine					10	7	7	7	+ 1/2

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS ↑↑		NEW LOWS ↓↓	
AmCart Ind CompuInd Esa Rod El LandmarkBrkrs TrilaneCo	BrownFor A; DiamondSooth FrontierHold NRM Eng Co WelcoEnt.	BrownFor B; DuplexProd & HealthCare PartChem	CDI Co & Dyntech Hubbels ResaleCo
AHillmanGrp JumpJacket n Technodyne	BlockEng KernCoastCom ZimmerHem	Forley of StereoNith n	Handymen Spotfinn



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to those three old-fashioned
words.

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Hanson Trust Focuses Expansionist Policies on Hostile SCM

New York Times Service

LONDON — For eight weeks Lord Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust PLC, one of Britain's most admired and feared corporate raiders, has countered speculation that the proceeds of a \$725-million share issue would either be used to purchase another British group or left earning a useful return on the money markets.

It has, after all, become fashionable in Britain for companies to raise money cheaply from their shareholders and use it in the short term to benefit from high interest rates.

Lord Hanson was quite definite about his intentions at the shareholders' meeting that approved the issue. His favorite occupation is still stalking traditional industries. His ideal takeover target, he said, would be a U.S. company similar in scope to United States Industries, the consumer, buildings and industrial-products group for which Hanson Trust paid almost \$400 million a year ago.

"If we were to find another United States Industries, that would be ideal," Lord Hanson said at the time. "We like to be general rather than specific."

Lord Hanson, 63, ended the speculation last week. The astute businessman, whose company's first business venture was renting out coal sacks and selling fertilizers, set his sights on his biggest ever transaction, offering an initial \$60 in cash a share for SCM Corp., which values it at \$745 million.

Hanson confirmed Monday that it had started its tender offer. SCM's board, meeting on Sunday, unanimously rejected the offer and authorized the exploration of a possible leveraged buyout and other ways of maximizing values to shareholders.

"It is in the mold of Hanson acquisitions: SCM is exactly the kind of company that he goes for," said Robert Morton, an analyst for De Zoete & Bevan, a London stockbrokerage. "Like his other recent U.S. acquisition, United States Industries, it is a company which has already undergone a great deal of rationalization and sorting-out, which perhaps was not fully realized by the shareholders."

SCM is a paints and chemicals company. Hanson Trust is in the business of industrial management, of buying businesses and attempting

to make them more successful. Although it is Britain's tenth-largest company, with a market capitalization of \$3.44 billion, it is a concern that is run by about 50 people — there are only 25 executive employees at the company's headquarters in central London and the same number at its U.S. headquarters in Iselin, New Jersey. Hanson Industries, its American subsidiary, run by Sir Gordon White, has a similar number of executives.

Hanson Trust runs many companies well-known to Britons — Every Ready Batteries, London Brick Co., the Alders department stores and the duty-free complexes at London's Heathrow and Gatwick airports, as well as some lesser-known industries such as Barbour Campbell (textiles), Northern Agricultural Industries (rubber), SLD (diesel-driven pumps) and UDS (textiles).

In the United States, Hanson Industries operates United States In-

dustries, Carisbrook (textiles), Endicott Johnson (shoes), Ames (shovels) and Hygrade (fast food at baseball stadiums). The American businesses account for two-thirds of total sales of just over \$4 billion.

It is a conglomerate, and if there is a common thread among the companies it is that they are almost all mature concerns in basic industries or retailing whose previous performance had been languid rather than unsuccessful. Hanson has steered clear of glamour stocks and high-technology industries.

Managers are on Hanson-devised incentive plans that are based on the return on capital employed, and the head office operates, as one analyst put it, as a "mini-merchant bank."

There is little doubt of the success of the Hanson style compared with the performance of many British industrial companies. Since it was listed on the London Stock Exchange in 1964, Hanson Trust has recorded unbroken profits growth, and in the past five years its expansion has been particularly

rapid, with pretax profits rising from \$54.7 million in 1980 to \$237 million last year. This year Lord Hanson has gone on record as promising "further excellent progress" after posting half-year figures of \$148 million for the six months ended in May.

Hanson Trust rejects some British media suggestions that it is an asset stripper, and, occasionally, a greenmailer. "We are very rare sellers," says Mr. Taylor. "We just have a commitment to perform."

"He does sell off parts of a company that he does not require," says Mr. Morton of De Zoete & Bevan. "That is because he knows what he wants and there is no point in keeping bits he does not want. But I do not think that is asset stripping at all."

Mr. Morton also notes that Hanson is not known for ruthless takeovers and large-scale layoffs, preferring usually to replace only the top management of an acquired company. "Board level moves on,

and those lower in the company move up and benefit from the incentives he offers," he said. Lord Hanson's secret is motivating people and very strict financial controls.



Lord Hanson

Chicago Merc, CBOE to Link

(Continued from Page 9)

will surpass London as the biggest foreign capital market. "For one," he said, "the Japanese success in foreign trade and investments has given the country a huge amount of capital to recycle as well as hedge. This should not only benefit us but also our friends at the Chicago Board of Trade."

Although the Chicago Board of Trade, the largest futures market, and the Chicago Merc have long been viewed as rivals, the fact is that their backgrounds have led them into two different kinds of futures and options markets. Mr. Melamed noted:

tax-exempt state and municipal issues. Because the Chicago Merc began as a butter-and-egg market, it has tended to favor such perishable commodities as live cattle, live hogs and pork bellies. Thus, when it came to financial markets, the Merc chose such short-term instruments as 90-day Treasury bills and Eurodollar futures and options.

"In any case, all markets today are actually short-term affairs, be they stocks or 30-year Treasury bonds," Mr. Melamed said, "because interest rates are a major factor in all markets."

Belgian Prices Unchanged

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The government said Monday that consumer prices in August were unchanged from July and that the inflation rate for the past 12 months dropped 0.41 point from last month, to 4.65 percent.

Broken Hill, 'The Big Australian,' Seeks New Horizons in U.S. in Oil, Steel and Mining

(Continued from Page 9)

wouldn't surprise me if BHP had 30 to 40 percent of its assets, with commensurate earnings, in the U.S. a decade from now," said Kevin Croaty, president of the New York office of Pomer Partners, a Melbourne brokerage firm.

Mr. Loton's game plan includes moving more than assets offshore. Top management is talking up the virtues of the company's stock to foreign investors, partly to fend off corporate raiders and partly to break out of the limited Australian market. The 56-year-old chief executive wood U.S. money managers during a five-city swing last May.

For Broken Hill, however, this is turning out to be an advantage. About 40 percent of BHP revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars, while 85 percent of its costs accrue in Australian currency. Every 1-cent swing in the Australian dollar is spectacularly weak, trading at around 70.5 U.S. cents.

Mr. Loton says of BHP's move to build operations abroad: "We don't underestimate the difficulties of going multinational. But we aren't daunted by them. We have been involved in the international world for a long time."

Broken Hill is only the most re-

cent Australian company to seek its fortunes in the United States. Rupert Murdoch's \$2-billion acquisition of six Metromedia television stations was the latest move in the decade-long expansion of his U.S. empire. CRA, the Melbourne-based mining giant, spent \$400 million to buy the U.S. aluminum facilities of Martin Marietta Corp., while Westpac Banking Corp., Australia's most profitable bank, is expanding its network of U.S. branches and participating in sizable local financings. All these big payoffs in U.S. dollars come at a time when the Australian dollar is spectacularly weak, trading at around 70.5 U.S. cents.

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In addition, BHP has deep pockets. The company is generating nearly \$1 billion a year in cash flow, half of which will be spent overseas this year. Despite the recent acquisitions, long-term debt amounts to only 26 percent of

equity. That leaves plenty of borrowing capacity.

Most Australian brokerage houses project a jump in Broken Hill's earnings for the fiscal year 1986, with most of the increase deriving from the weakness of the Australian dollar rather than from higher prices for minerals and oil.

Mr. Loton's strong position at Broken Hill stems partly from his triumph in retaking of the recession-plagued steel division. He transformed the division from a \$100-million loser in 1983 to a \$90-million gainer last year. That turnaround was made possible by an agreement struck with the Australian government, which decided that 85 percent of the Australian steel market should be the province of the domestic companies — in effect, BHP. Also, the Big Australian was permitted by the government to slice the fat from its operations: Plants were shut and 14,000 steelworkers, one-third of a complement of 42,000, have been laid off. With imports hamstrung and costs slashed, Broken Hill's steel operation moved back into the black. Lower costs also helped them to increase steel exports.

Slim, silver-haired, and immaculately groomed, Mr. Loton looks every inch a chief executive. The West Australian joined BHP in 1954 after graduating with honors in metallurgical engineering from Melbourne University. Sir Ian McLennan, a former BHP chief executive, knew Mr. Loton's father,

Sir Thorley Loton, and Sir Ian kept an eye on the younger Loton after he joined the BHP steel division as a trainee.

By 1970, Mr. Loton was running a major steelworks; three years later he was head of the division. In 1982, he was named managing director, or chief operating officer, of the entire company; he won the chief executive title last year.

During the 1960s, BHP was quick to stake a claim in the huge iron ore deposits discovered in western Australia. That ore brought handsome prices from Japan's steel industry. Shortly afterward, management gambled on a geologist's belief that oil lay beneath Bass Strait, which separates Tasmania from mainland Australia. BHP struck oil on the first try; a decade later, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries sent oil prices shooting up.

But Bass Strait oil production is about to peak. And although it is a partner in a \$9.8-billion natural gas project off northwestern Australia, BHP has failed to make another big oil strike in its home country. Mr. Loton is betting a bundle that the Big Australian will have better luck in the United States.

the newly founded Melbourne company began working a large silver deposit at Broken Hill, in the New South Wales outback. The company eventually moved into iron ore and coal mining and thence into steelmaking. By the outbreak of World War II, it was a potent industrial force.

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Car Built in Yugoslavia Makes U.S. Sales Debut

United Press International

DETROIT — Yugo of America Inc. Monday placed its Yugoslav-built minicar on sale at several East Coast dealers. Ward's Automotive News reported.

The Yugo, the first car from a Communist bloc country ever sold in the United States, will be priced at \$3,990, substantially less than any compact currently on the market.

The car, based on an old Fiat design, will be offered as a two-door hatchback only, although a four-door sedan is planned for sale on 1988, the weekly publication said. Yugo plans to have about 277 dealers nationwide, Ward's said.

BHP took exactly 100 years to reach multinational status. In 1885

when Sir James McNeill stepped down as chairman in mid-1984, Mr. Loton did not get the title. The board gave it to one of its own, Sir James Calderstone, a worldly executive with ties to Australian Mutual Provident Society, the largest institutional holder of BHP shares.

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SPORTS

Budd Sets Mark in 5,000

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Zola Budd set a world record of 14 minutes and 48.07 seconds in the women's 5,000-meter run here Monday, slicing more than two seconds off the old mark of 14:58.89.

The 19-year-old South African-born runner, now a British citizen, raced away from Norwegian Ingrid Kristiansen, who set the record last year, during an international meet. Kristiansen finished second in 14:57.43, also inside her old mark.

The Associated Press
Zola Budd, running her record-setting 5,000.

Budd agreed last Friday to compete in the race, but word of her entry was suppressed for fear of an anti-apartheid demonstration; her homeland is barred from international sport because of its policy of racial separation, known as apartheid.

The announcement that she would compete was not made until just before Monday's meet began.

A crowd of 12,000 at the Crystal Palace Stadium saw the barefoot Budd's performance, but an estimated 3,000 more arrived after it was over.

Doug Goodman, head of the British Athletics Promotion Unit, said: "Zola has been the target for anti-apartheid demonstrators this season and we were worried it would happen again."

"We had to take a calculated risk — either to make an announcement well in advance and run the risk of trouble or allow her to compete knowing that there would be no pressure. It was regrettable that some spectators missed her race, but we don't feel that we cheated them. We had to weigh the pros and cons of the situation."

Budd and Kristiansen had decided before the race to share the pace-making and, after quickly pulling away from the rest of the field, they played cat-and-mouse for eight of the 12 laps. But then Budd moved clear and won by about 70 meters.

Although criticism and controversy have dogged her career since she became a Briton last year (in time to compete in the 1984 Summer Olympic Games), Budd received a standing ovation on her lap of honor.

Some of Budd's track appearances have been marred by anti-apartheid demonstrations, but her Olympic final clash with U.S. favorite Mary Decker attracted even more attention.

In the 3,000-meter race the two tangled legs; the American crashed out of the race and was left sobbing and injured on the infield while Budd, amid a storm of boos, continued to finish seventh.

Budd's international career almost ended when she returned to her homeland, but she was persuaded to return to Britain and this year has won her first-ever indoor race, her first national title and also the world cross-country crown.

Nine days ago she won the Europa Cup 3,000 meters in Moscow, and in Zurich last Wednesday she was narrowly beaten in the mile by Decker, who set a world record, and Olympic 3,000-meter champion Maricica Puica.

Mondays' performance will not earn Budd the £50,000 pounds (about \$70,000) being offered by a champagne company for a world record set in Britain by a British athlete because the 5,000 is not an Olympic event for women.

(UPI, AP)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, California — Saturday is one game in a 162-game schedule, a true reflection of the teams' seasons. But such a game was played Sunday as the California Angels overcame the Detroit Tigers 7-1.

The division-leading Angels, after staying close on the combined pitching of Jim Slaton and Stewart Ciburn, scored seven runs in the last three innings for their 34th comeback victory of the season.

And the Tigers, the defending World Series champions, added five more errors to their league-leading total.

"We haven't done anything right all year," said Detroit Manager Sparky Anderson. "This wasn't a one-day affair — not after 121 errors. I don't know what we're going to do about it."

Tiger center fielder Chet Lemon had gone more than a year without an error — until making three Sunday.

"We have received some cooperation lately, but we'll accept anything that comes our way," said Manager Gene Mauch, whose Angels, despite a batting and pitching slump, have won three of their last four to move 2½ games ahead of Kansas City in the Western Division race.

Jim Slaton, with effectiveness that belied his 1-7 record since mid-May, limited Detroit to Alan Trammell's sixth-inning home run until giving way to Ciburn with two outs in the sixth. Reliever Stewart Ciburn held the Tigers hitless the rest of the way to pare his team-leading earned-run average to 1.80.

"Good pitching picks up our game," said Ciburn, a 28-year-old who spent a decade in the minors and who is a rookie-of-the-year contender. "If we hold the other team down, those guys will start hitting."

A three-run sixth featured RBI singles by Bob Boone and Rod Carew, but errors by Lemon and catcher Marty Castillo also helped. In the eighth against Walt Ter-

rell, the Angels loaded the bases with one out on a walk to Dick Schofield. Ruppert Jones's double and an intentional walk to Carew, Juan Beniquez promptly singled, home two runs, and Lemon's wild throw home enabled Carew to score on the play. Beniquez, who took third on Lemon's throw, tallied the final run on Reggie Jackson's first sacrifice fly of the year.

YANKEES 5, MARINERS 5: In Seattle, Dan Pasqua drove in four runs with three hits, including a three-run homer, to pace the victory that gave New York a three-game series sweep of the Mariners and moved the Yankees, winners of 10 of their last 11, within three games of Eastern Division-leading Toronto.

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PIRATES 9-10, ASTROS 3-9: In the National League, in Pittsburgh, the last-place Pirates rallied twice in the second game to sweep a doubleheader with Houston. Pittsburgh scored five runs in the seventh of the nightcap to take a 9-4 lead, but the Astros came back with four in the eighth and one in the ninth before Sammy Kailifa singled in Mike Brown with one out in the ninth. In the opener, winning pitcher Rick Reuschel drove in three runs with a home run and a double. The Pirates have won six of their last nine games, during which they have totaled 47 runs.

PHILLIES 14, GIANTS 5: In Philadelphia, Juan Samuel and Von Hayes hit back-to-back fourth-inning homers to highlight an attack that included 10 extra-base hits and buried San Francisco. (AP, UPI)

Late Surge Rallies Angels Past Error-Prone Tigers**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

ter won his first game since June 10.

RANGERS 7, ROYALS 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Pete O'Brien drove in four runs and and Toby Harrah three to support the five-hit pitching of Charlie Hough and propel Texas past the Royals.

TEXAS 7, DETROIT 4: In Oakland, California, Dave Kingman and Steve Henderson hit two-run homers and rookie Tim Birtss pitched a five-hitter as the A's beat finally beat Mike Flanagan. Flanagan entered the game with a 15-4 career mark against the A's, including a 10-0 record at the Oakland Coliseum. Kingman's 26th home run of the year extended his consecutive-game hitting streak to a career-high 11.

WHITE SOX 5, BLUE JAYS 3: In Chicago, Harold Baines's three-run homer keyed a four-run first that helped the White Sox end a five-game losing streak. Floyd Bannister

pitched a five-hitter as the Jays lost their 10th straight game.

INDIANS 6-2, BREWERS 2-0: In Cleveland, George Vukovich's two-run fifth-inning homer gave the Indians a doubleheader sweep of Mil-

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PHILLIES 14, GIANTS 5: In Philadelphia, Juan Samuel and Von Hayes hit back-to-back fourth-inning homers to highlight an attack that included 10 extra-base hits and buried San Francisco. (AP, UPI)

Gooden Youngest Pitcher Ever to Win 20 Games

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden doesn't take to pitching in a tropical rain forest. He had trouble getting a grip in Sunday's dampness, slinging the ball wildly in the general direction of home plate and even third base at one particularly slippery moment.

"I just couldn't find my rhythm," Gooden said. "The ball wasn't rubbed up enough." He was thrown off his game by the showers and the wet grounds that he lasted only six innings, struck out only four San Diego Padres and gave up five hits. A thoroughly un-Gooden performance.

But after he'd departed, he was the beneficiary of five insurance runs and became the winning pitcher for the 20th time in 23 decisions this season.

With the 9-3 triumph, Gooden became the youngest major-league pitcher ever to win 20 games in a year. In 1939, Bob Feller of Cleveland won his 20th at the age of 20 years, 10 months and 5 days; Gooden was 20 years, 9 months and 9 days old as he closed his way to victory Sunday. Christy Mathewson had held the National League record, winning his 20th at 21 years, 1 month and 9 days back in 1901.

Gooden also won his 14th straight decision, the longest winning streak in the major leagues this year, and four better than the previous Met record of 10, by Tom Seaver in 1969. In a season of records — Tom Seaver's 300th victory, Rod Carew's 3,000th base hit and Pete Rose chasing Ty Cobb's record for total hits — Gooden's accomplishment only accentuates that baseball continues to come up with heroes to match the greatest names in its history: Mathewson, Cobb, Feller, Carew, Scavie, Rose, Gooden.

Gooden was up against two opponents: the defending league champions and a steady rain. If the Mets didn't have Gooden going (and a huge advance sale for another giveaway day — looseleaf folders for all resident scholars), the game might easily have been called off before fans ever left for Shea Stadium. But the money was in the till, and management listened to forecasts of diminishing showers.

It was still pouring when the Mets should

have been taking infield practice, but Gooden did not seem nervous about going for the 20th victory season in history. He strolled around the clubhouse with teammates and reporters leaving him pretty much alone. "You don't want to be priming him too much," said catcher-psychologist Gary Carter, a few lockers away. "You don't want him to be thinking about the weather too much. But it had to be tough on him, thinking we might not get it in."

Gooden said later: "I just prepared myself as if we were going to start on time." The rain let up by game time.

The Padres were slip-sliding away in the first inning, giving up three watermarked runs, and the day seemed made for a pitcher who could strike out batters and not put the ball in play too many times. In his last start, Gooden had struck out two wild pitches in the third inning, after making only three all season. He also made a throwing error after fielding a bunt and trying to throw out a runner at third base when there was no force play.

"Gary yelled 'third' and I just rushed my throw," he said later. "It was a good call. I had time."

Carter went out to the mound to talk to Gooden: "I was trying to pump him up a little. I was afraid it might affect his concentration when he threw the ball away. He was upset. He takes pride in his fielding."

Gooden's wild third inning helped the Padres score twice, and the Mets were still leading 4-3, when Manager Dave Johnson used a pinch-hitter for Gooden in the sixth.

"He didn't have his good control," Johnson said. "I didn't want to push him. I'm sure he could have given me another inning or two, but he had thrown 90-plus pitches already, on top of the 149 against the Giants, so I just said, 'That's enough.'"

And how did Gooden react to being lifted after six innings? Just how any emerging young hero, in the mold of Mathewson and Feller, and Scavie, would. Said Johnson: "He just nodded."

— GEORGE VECSEY



Dwight Gooden, up against the defending league champions and a steady rain.

SCOREBOARD**Baseball****Major League Leaders****NATIONAL LEAGUE****FIRST GAME****PATRIOTS 7, METS 6:** In Atlanta, Tom Glavine (17) and Mike Scott (18) each pitched a complete game, and the Atlanta Braves won their 10th straight game.
ASTROS 7, BRAVES 6: In Atlanta, Tom Glavine (17) and Mike Scott (18) each pitched a complete game, and the Atlanta Braves won their 10th straight game.
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POLAND POSTCARD

*A Generation of Poets'*By Jackson Dichl
Washington Post Service

JAROCIN, Poland — A scream swept across a field packed with teenagers bristling with black leather, chains and tortured hair. "Prohibit work, prohibit play," was the cry. "People are dying."

Thus began the final concert of the Jarocin rock music festival, a celebration of loud guitars, exotic styles and aggressive alienation that has become a remarkable forum of independent expression for Poland's young generation.

Thousands of youth came to party, camp, and cheer bands who sang of hopelessness, aimlessness and fear of nuclear war. "No goal, no future, no hope, no joy; that's the picture of our generation," went one lyric.

Such themes blared out from Jarocin, a small town in Poland's farmlands, for five long nights this month, to the bemusement of Communist authorities and emissaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Bands performed under such names as Jail, Trial and Dead Seas Formation.

The audience dressed according to clan: There were skinheads in leather and chains, punks in black lipstick and dyed, teased hair, and even a few hippies in T-shirts and pony tails.

The Jarocin festival has become both a rare Polish outlet for social and economic frustration and a barometer of young coming of age after the Solidarity era.

"We are creating national culture, like it or not," said Walter Chelstowski, a festival organizer. "A generation of poets is being born here with strong ties to reality." The youth attracted to this movement are mostly from working-class families. They say in polls that they are frustrated with life, alienated by schools and jobs, fearful about the future.

"For them, rock seems to be the only alternative," said an organizer of the festival, which began in 1980. "After martial law was introduced [in 1981], rock became special because it was the only youth activity that was not prohibited."

The young are a special concern for the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski and for the opposition. The party's Central Committee has held two meetings in the last four years to discuss programs

for youth. Communists and opposition activists have urged special efforts to win over young Poles.

Neither side seems to have had much success. To judge from polls carried out at the festival, many Polish youth simply feel adrift.

For many participants, the attraction of Jarocin seemed to be its removal from the restrictions and institutions of everyday life.

"Here, I can forget about everything," said Wojciech Raubo, 19, a student and heavy-metal fan. "I can express myself completely."

Critics say the authorities tolerate the festival as a way of distracting and manipulating youth. In recent years, however, official disquiet with Jarocin has surfaced in a series of measures to control the event, including censorship of some lyrics, a ban on alcohol and a requirement that all concert-goers wear photo identification cards.

The church has also had uncertain results trying to reach the rock fans. Andrzej Madej, a monk, spent a week with 100 volunteers seeking to entice youth to a local church for Masses, Masses and free food.

His most conspicuous reward was a request by the leader of a group of 500 punk fans that a "punks only" Mass be celebrated at midnight.

The punk leader demanded that Madej deliver a homily saying that "punks have to be united at all times," Madej said. "His problem was that when his punks got into fights, some of them were running away."

Madej said he complied with the request, only to be faced with a tough flock who stamped the floor, waggled their arms and shouted at him throughout the service. "It was up to me, I would be against the authentic," he said. "But there are very authentic things in what they do, and we have to try and support them. Here these youth are able to fully realize themselves."

■ Blues Festival in Olsztyn

Polish blues, eclipsed by rock in the 1970s, is enjoying a revival. The Associated Press reports from Olsztyn, a 14th-century city 215 kilometers (135 miles) north of Warsaw. The second annual Olsztyn Blues Nights, a four-day, government-financed festival organized by the official Polish Student's Association, drew thousands of youths.

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Art Buchwald is on vacation.

Photo: AP/Wide World

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